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FBIS-APA-78-114

Tuesday

13 June 1978

Vol IV No 114

DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED

ORIGINAL

ASIA & PACIFIC

FBIS

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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USSR'S NAVAL PORT PLANS CREATE 'SERIOUS CONCERN'

OW111107Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1051 GMT 11 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpt] Tokyo, 11 Jun (KYODO)--The Defense Agency was seriously concerned at the Soviet naval authorities' move to expand its military facilities at the Korsakov port in southern Sakhalin to bolster their defense setup in the Far East, defense sources here said Saturday. The sources said the Korsakov port would become the fourth naval port if the Soviet naval authorities were able to develop it into a facility of naval strategic importance. The port is located only some 100 kilometers from the northern tip of the northernmost Japanese main island of Hokkaido.

The Soviet Union has now three naval ports along its northern Pacific Coast. They are Vladivostok, Sovietskaya Gavan' and Petropavlovsk.

Korsakov port is able to accommodate several destroyers for replenishment of supply and recreation of their crews, according to the Defense Agency officials.

At present the Soviet Union has a total of 755 navy ships, including some 50 missile cruisers and destroyers and nuclear-powered submarines. They are chiefly handled at Vladivostok, on the Japan Sea coast, and many Soviet submarines call at Petropavlovsk in eastern Kamchatka Peninsula.

But the Soviet Far Eastern Fleet would greatly increase its strategic threat to the defense of Japanese main islands if Korsakov was upgraded into another naval port. Many Soviet Landing Tank Ships would be able to reach the Japanese mainland coasts in a short time from the Korsakov port, the defense sources here said. The defense sources pointed out the only port that the Kremlin could possibly develop into a naval facility in this area was Korsakov in southern Sakhalin.

There was some possibility of the North Korean port of Wosan being used by the Soviet navy, the defense sources pointed out. But North Korean authorities are reported to be reluctant to accept the Soviet proposal to use the Wosan port because the Pyongyang Government is trying to improve its ties with Peking.

GOVERNMENT WILLING TO HOST INDUSTRIALIZED NATIONS SUMMIT

OW090649Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0612 GMT 9 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpt] Tokyo, 9 Jun (KYODO)--Government leaders agreed Friday that Japan will be host to the fifth summit conference of industrialized nations if requested. The agreement came at a meeting of Cabinet ministers concerned with economic affairs. Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda presided.

Those present were Kiichi Miyazawa, director general of the Economic Planning Agency, Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda, External Economic Affairs Minister Nobuhiko Ushiba, Chief Cabinet Secretary Shintaro Abe, and Hiromichi Miyazaki, deputy foreign minister for economic affairs.

They exchanged views on the ministerial meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in Paris June 14-15, the Tokyo round of multinational trade talks and the summit of industrialized countries in Bonn in mid-July.

Miyazawa told the meeting Japan would not actively propose holding the fifth summit in Tokyo. Government officials, however, said other industrial countries have no objection to holding the meeting in Tokyo. Of the seven member states, Japan, Canada and Italy have not been host to the summit so far.

Miyazawa told newsmen after the meeting Tokyo would be the best venue for the summit for communications, security and other reasons. He said Japan has not actively offered to host the summit due mainly to security reasons. Miyazawa and Ushiba were instructed by Fukuda to boil down Japan's final stand regarding the Tokyo round.

MEETING WITH EC OFFICIALS TO BE HELD 22 JUNE

OW107618Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0346 GMT 10 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpts] Tokyo, 10 Jun (KYODO)--Japanese and European Common Market officials will meet here June 22-23 for working-level consultations on trade problems, according to government sources. The meeting is designed to review developments on bilateral trade since last March when both sides signed a joint communique in Tokyo pledging efforts to improve their trade imbalance now lopsidedly in Japan's favor, the sources said.

In the common session, the sources said, Japan will supply the Common Market with data providing evidence that the bilateral trade is also moving toward an equilibrium. Japan's imports from the nine-nation community have increased 40 percent since last October in contrast to a rise of the 10 percent range in exports, the sources said.

The Common Market delegation, to be led by Roy Denman, head of its Executive Commission's Directorate-General in charge of external affairs, is also seeking to discuss the Tokyo round of multilateral negotiations for freer world trade, the sources said. The Common Market plans to negotiate for solution to bilateral issues on the Tokyo round at the coming talks in a follow-up to consultations with Japan and the United States scheduled for June 19-21 in Washington, they added.

CAMBODIA'S IENG SARY DISCUSSES DIPLOMATIC EXCHANGES WITH SONODA

OW121253Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1248 GMT 12 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpt] Tokyo, 12 Jun (KYODO)--Cambodian Deputy Premier Ieng Sary said here Monday that his country welcomes Japanese plans to appoint Ambassador to Peking Shoji Sato to serve concurrently as envoy to Cambodia. The planned appointment of Sato to serve concurrently as ambassador to Cambodia was conveyed to the Cambodian leader when he called on Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda for some 45-minute talks at the Foreign Ministry's Iikura detached house.

Sonoda pointed out to Ieng Sary that developments in Cambodia are little known to the outside world since the country was taken over by communists 3 years ago. It would be better if Cambodia let the world know of its internal developments, and that way Japan can think better of ways to promote its better relations with Cambodia, Sonoda said.

Ieng Sary, who is in charge of foreign affairs, said that his country would welcome Sato to visit Cambodia to present his credentials when he is appointed concurrent envoy to Cambodia. All efforts will be made for Sato to tour around the country for one or two weeks, he added.

Foreign Ministry officials told reporters that an official appointment of Sato to serve as ambassador concurrently to Cambodia would be issued in the near future.

Meets Fukuda

OW130415Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0355 GMT 13 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpts] Tokyo, 13 Jun (KYODO)--Cambodian Deputy Premier Ieng Sary told Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda here Tuesday that Cambodia is planning to set aside an area in the country for the construction of foreign embassy buildings. In a meeting with Fukuda lasting for about 30 minutes at the prime minister's official residence, the Cambodian leader said that most of the embassy and legation buildings in the country have been destroyed during the war which ended some 3 years ago with the communist takeover of Phnom Penh.

Cambodian efforts to emerge from its isolation after the war were indicated when Ieng Sary told Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda Monday that his country welcomed a Japanese plan to appoint Ambassador to China Shoji Sato to serve concurrently as envoy to Cambodia.

Foreign Ministry officials said that Sato would soon be appointed as concurrent envoy to Cambodia. They added, however, that the current conditions in Cambodia are such that Japan has to wait some more time before it can post diplomats in that country on a permanent basis.

Touching on international issues, Ieng Sary told Fukuda that he evaluated highly the speech delivered by Fukuda in Manila last August during his Southeast Asian tour calling for closer cooperation between the Indochinese countries and non-communist countries in the region. Ieng Sary said that efforts are being made to promote Cambodia's better relations with its surrounding countries.

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), which groups the five non-communist countries, was taken for a military alliance by some of the other countries in the region in the past, but is now becoming to be accepted as a peaceful organization aimed at joint economic development, he said.

Discusses SRV Relations

OW130601Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0547 GMT 13 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpt] Tokyo, 13 Jun (KYODO)--Cambodian Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary said here Tuesday his country was prepared to discuss peace with Vietnam if certain conditions were met. He told a press conference at the Japan National Press Club that Cambodia was ready to talk if the Vietnamese agreed to respect Cambodia's territorial integrity and sovereignty and pledged not to intervene in Cambodian domestic affairs.

Ieng Sary, here on a 3-day visit, bitterly accused the Hanoi government of plotting to topple the Cambodian Government to make Cambodia its satellite. He reiterated that Cambodia welcomed a suggestion by Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda that Japanese Ambassador to China Shoji Sato serve concurrently as envoy to Phnom Penh. "Ambassador Sato may come to Phnom Penh at any time," Sary said.

Departs for Peking

OW131314Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1309 GMT 13 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpts] Tokyo, 13 Jun (AFP)--Cambodian Deputy Premier Ieng Sary left for Peking today after a 3-day visit here during which he met Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda and Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda. Mr Sary told Mr Sonoda at a luncheon here today that his visit helped promote friendship between their two countries. Mr Sonoda called for promotion of friendly relations between the two countries despite differences in ideology and national structure.

FISHERMEN WHO SURVIVED ROK BOAT SINKING RETURNED

SK130450Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0425 GMT 13 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Panmunjom, 13 Jun (KCNA)--Eight fishermen of our side returned to the embrace of the DPRK through Panmunjom at 11 hours June 13. They had had their boat sunk by the piratic act of the South Korean puppet clique and had been kidnaped by them on the high seas near the extension of the military demarcation line in the east sea while adrift after losing their course due to engine trouble of the boat during their fishing operation in the sea off Wonsan.

The remaining fishermen who were aboard the fishing boat No. 6122 together with them on May 19 could not return as they were killed by the barbarous shelling of the enemy on the high seas.

In an attempt to cover up their indelible crime, the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique kicked up a despicable anticommunist racket over our peaceful fishing boat. They illegally detained and persecuted our assualted fishermen, weaving a sinister political plot.

Despite such intrigues of the enemy, our fishermen returned to the DPRK. This was possible entirely because the government of the DPRK and our people waged an active struggle for their repatriation, exposing and denouncing the piratic act of the enemy, and because the South Korean people and the world public exerted a strong pressure upon the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique and denounced them.

With the return of our fishermen the South Korean puppets admitted their piratic act before the world people. It also brought to full light the truth of the dastardly intrigues of the enemy who had maliciously slandered us, describing our peaceful fishing boat as an "armed spy ship."

After crossing the demarcation line of the joint security area into our portion, the fishermen shouted "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" again and again at the top of their voice, expressing the deepest gratitude to the great leader who made it possible for them to return to the DPRK.

They took off the clothes and shoes put on them by the puppets and threw them together with their belongings into the portion of the enemy side. They vehemently denounced the enemy who, far from saving fellow countrymen waiting for rescue in the high seas, mobilized armed craft and unhesitatingly committed the outrage of showering gunfire upon them, sinking the fishing boat and kidnaping them.

At Panmunjom Chang Pong-yul, Tak Yong-pin and other personages concerned warmly met the fishermen who returned to the embrace of the DPRK, breaking away from the clutches of the enemy.

The fishermen, who were taken into the bosom of the DPRK after being detained and put to persecution of all manner by the enemy for nearly one month, shed tears of joy filled with immense emotion, and their hearts were aflame with an irrepressible hatred for the pirates and a burning determination to take revenge upon them for having sunk the boat and brutally killed their comrades.

KIM SENDS HUA KUO-FENG FILM ON RECENT VISIT

SK130352Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 13 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Peking, 11 Jun (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sent a gift to the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng.

The full-length color documentary "The Visit to Our Country by the Wise Leader of the Chinese People Comrade Hua Kuo-feng," the gift of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, was courteously presented, upon authorisation, by Kim Kil-hyon, vice director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, to Keng Piao, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council, on June 11 in Peking.

Present on the occasion were Chang Ping-hua, director of the Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Huang Chen, deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee and minister of culture of the State Council; Han Nien-lung, vice minister of foreign affairs; Shen Chien, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Chang Yao-tzu, vice-chairman of the General Office of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Li Lien-ching, deputy director of the Central Broadcasting Administration; and other members of departments concerned. Also present were Chon Myong-su, ambassador of our country to China, and staff members of the DPRK Embassy in Peking.

Vice Director Kim Kil-hyong courteously conveyed to Vice Premier Keng Piao the warm regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng.

On behalf of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, Vice-Premier Keng Piao expressed sincere thanks for the gift of historic significance and warm regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Vice Premier Keng Piao said:

Please convey the warmest greetings of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng to respected President Kim Il-song. The great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il-song accorded a warm welcome and cordial hospitality to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng during his visit to Korea, and the Korean people welcomed chairman Hua Kuo-feng sincerely and enthusiastically. During the visit Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and President Kim Il-song had talks for many hours and reached a complete unanimity of views on all problems discussed.

All this is a clear demonstration of the blood-cemented traditional friendship and unity of the two parties, two countries and two peoples of China and Korea. We will see to it that the blood-cemented militant friendship and revolutionary unity of the two peoples will last from generation to generation. We wish the Korean people greater success in all domains of the national economy, including industry and agriculture, under the guidance of their great leader President Kim Il-song.

The conversation proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

KIM VISITS, GIVES GUIDANCE TO COOPERATIVE FARMS

SK130420Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0353 GMT 13 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Jun (KCNA)--The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song gave on-the-spot guidance to the Mangyongdae cooperative farm in Mangyongdae district, Pyongyang, and the Chongsan cooperative farm in Taean and the Ponghwa cooperative farm and the Hari cooperative farm in Kangdong county, South Pyongan Province, between June 7 and 11. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was met on the spot by leading functionaries of the party and rural economic organs and functionaries of the cooperative farms in Pyongyang and South Pyongan Province.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was accompanied by Comrade Kang Song-san, Comrade Hong Si-hak, Comrade Pyon Chang-pok and leading functionaries of the central power bodies and economic organs and leading functionaries of the party and rural economic organs from all provinces.

The great leader gave on-the-spot guidance to the Mangyongdae cooperative farm in Mangyongdae district, Pyongyang, and the Chongsan cooperative farm in Taean, South Pyongan Province, on June 7. And on June 11 he went to the Ponghwa cooperative farm in Kangdong county and guided the work of the farm on the spot.

He went out to the fields of the cooperative farms. Feasting his eyes on the green rice plants, he said with great satisfaction that the rice plants were doing well. He asked the cooperative farm managerial workers one by one when they started sowing rice in cold frames and how they applied fertilizers, and explained how important it is to sow rice in seedling beds and transplant it as early as possible in thoroughly applying the chuche-based farming method.

He again taught the requirements of the chuche-based farming method in preparing rice seedling beds and sowing rice in them, and reclarified the best time for rice transplanting and the date of rice transplanting for different areas. He said that this was an immovable conclusion drawn from the application of the chuche-based farming method.

The great leader gave the Mangyongdae cooperative farm a task to increase this year per chongbo rice yield (one chongbo is approximately one hectare) compared with last year. He said that from next year the sowing of rice in the seedling beds should be started earlier than this year.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song said the experience of Chongsan-ni showed that rice transplanting could be completely mechanized if each sub-workteam was provided with two tractors, two rice transplanting machines and a rice seedling puller. He instructed that the number of rice growing sub-workteams throughout the country should be taken into consideration and proper preparations be made from now to supply each of them with two tractors and two rice transplanting machines.

He said that 15,000 tractors should be produced and sent to the countryside as the immediate task, with efforts concentrated on the production of tractors. He also stressed that preparations for next year's farming should be effectively organized from now. Then he underscored the need to establish a rational system of paddyfield ploughing and continue to work for the complete solution of the problem of water.

The great leader taught that healthy rice seedlings should be nursed in the beds, rice transplanting be done in a brief span of time and rice seedlings be planted in accordance with the technical requirements, and that this year the well growing rice plants should be cultivated with good care.

On the morning of June 11 the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave on-the-spot guidance to the Hari cooperative farm in Kangdong county. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song went out to the fields of sub-workteam No. 1 of workteam No. 3 tending one hundred chongbo of terraced fields. Seeing the green maize plants, he said with satisfaction that the plants were doing well.

He asked the head of the sub-workteam how many times the maize fields were fed, if water could be supplied to the top of the terraced fields, and how much last year's per chongbo maize yield was. He noted that the sloping fields should be terraced to produce more maize. He said that terraced fields were less affected by a drought as the earth was deep, fertilizers applied there were little washed away, ventilation was good and sunshine abundant and, accordingly, pollination of maize was done well; it ripened well and the weight of 1,000 grains increased. He gave highly important teachings on building terraced fields on a large scale.

The respected and beloved leader said that till the farming season next year the projects for utilizing underground water should be completed and the reclamation of tidal land be carried on on the one hand, and a vigorous drive be launched on the other to build terraced fields. He gave detailed teachings on the concrete ways for these projects.

After opening up a bright prospect for the construction of terraced fields, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave programmatic teachings on the immediate farming work--including the tending of the maize fields. The programmatic teachings given by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song during his on-the-spot guidance to the cooperative farms in Mangyongdae district, Pyongyang, and in South Pyongan Province will powerfully inspire the entire party members and agricultural working people, who have risen to attain ahead of schedule the target of 10 million tons of grain set forth in the new long-term plan and wage the "100-day battle" for producing 8.8 million tons of grain this year.

PAK SONG-CHOL MEETS ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR

SK130455Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0440 GMT 13 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Jun (KCNA)--Comrade Pak Song-chol on June 12 met and had a friendly conversation with Dumitru Popa, ambassador of the Romanian Socialist Republic to our country, who paid a farewell call on him prior to his return home at the recall of his home country. Personage concerned Yi Chong-mok was present on the occasion.

Meeting With Ho Tam

SK130430Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0413 GMT 13 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Jun (KCNA)--Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam on June 12 met and had a friendly conversation with Dumitru Popa, ambassador of the Romanian Socialist Republic to our country, who paid a farewell call on him prior to his return home at the recall of his home country.

On hand were personage concerned Yi Chong-mok and staff members of the Romanian Embassy here. Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam hosted a luncheon for the ambassador.

GABON AMBASSADOR SEES OFFICIALS BEFORE DEPARTURE

Ho Tam

SK120538Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0403 GMT 12 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Jun (KCNA)--Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam met and had a friendly conversation with Ignace Imounga Vanet, ambassador of the Republic of Gabon to our country, who paid a farewell call on him prior to his return home at the recall of his home country.

Pak Song-chol

SK120539Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0404 GMT 12 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Jun (KCNA)--Comrade Pak Song-chol met and had a friendly talk with Ignace Imounga Vanet, ambassador of the Republic of Gabon to our country, who paid a farewell call on him prior to his return home at the recall of his home country.

10 June Departure

SK120540Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0405 GMT 12 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Jun (KCNA)--Ignace Imounga Vanet, ambassador of the Republic of Gabon to our country, left Pyongyang on June 10 by plane to return home at the recall of his home country.

KYE UNG-TAE RECEIVES GDR TRADE DELEGATION

SK120544Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0402 GMT 12 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Jun (KCNA)--Comrade Kye Ung-tae on June 11 met and had a friendly conversation with the government trade delegation of the German Democratic Republic headed by Eugen Kattner, vice-minister of foreign trade of the GDR. Present there were personage concerned Han Su-kil and GDR ambassador to our country Franz Everhartz.

REPORTAGE ON NORWEGIAN FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION OFFICIAL

Chong Chun-ki Reception

SK111332Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 10 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 Jun (KCNA)--Comrade Chong Chun-ki June 9 received and had a friendly talk with Torstein Engelskjøn, chairman of the Norway-Korea Friendship Association. Personage concerned Kim Yong-sun was present there.

Leaves 10 June

SK111352Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0811 GMT 11 Jun 78 SK

[Excerpts] Pyongyang, 11 Jun (KCNA)--The reunification of Korea must be achieved in accordance with the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification put forward by President Kim Il song, said Torstein Engelskjøn, chairman of the Norway-Korea Friendship Association.

The guest arrived in Pyongyang on May 25 and visited a historic site of revolution, factories, cooperative farms and educational and cultural institutions in Pyongyang and local areas. He laid a wreath at the foot of the monument to fallen fighters of the Korean People's Army and was invited to see the revolutionary opera "The Song of Kungang-san Mountain."

On June 9 the Korea-Norway Friendship Association held a friendly gathering with Torstein Engelskjøn. He left here on June 10 by plane.

KIM YONG-NAM MEETS BULGARIAN PARTY GROUP

SK130425Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0409 GMT 13 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Jun (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Yong-nam on June 12 met and had a friendly conversation with the party workers' delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party headed by Delcho Poryazov, deputy director of the Planning and Economic Department of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party. Present on the occasion were personages concerned Tae Chong-su and Bulgarian ambassador to our country Kristo Kelchev.

INTERNATIONAL REUNIFICATION COMMITTEE DELEGATION ARRIVES

SK130744Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0351 GMT 13 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Jun (KCNA)--A delegation of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea arrived in Pyongyang on June 12 by plane.

The delegation, headed by Lelio Basso, president of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, who is a senator of the Italian Parliament and president of the International League for the Rights and Liberation of Peoples, consists of Jean Dory, secretary general of the International Liaison Committee and others. The delegation was met at the airport by Comrade Kim Yong-nam and personages concerned.

Leader Voices Support

SK130505Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0414 GMT 13 Jun 78 SK

[Excerpts] Pyongyang, 13 Jun (KCNA)--We are ready to work in cooperation with the Korean people for removing all tension and threat created now in Korea, declared Lelio Basso, president of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, who is a senator of the Italian Parliament and president of the International League for the Rights and Liberation of Peoples.

A people with one language and culture and one history should not be split by an artificial boundary. He said this at a banquet arranged yesterday at the People's Palace of Culture by the Korean Committee for Solidarity With the World People in honour of the delegation of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea headed by him.

Speaking first at the banquet, Kim Yong-son noted that the members of the delegation played a leading role in proposing and holding important international meetings in support of the reunification of Korea and in organizing and running the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea and its permanent secretariat. Denouncing the "two Koreas" plot of domestic and foreign splittists, he emphasized: With the powerful support and encouragement of the progressive people of the world, our people will certainly reunify the divided country.

At the banquet, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, the attendants raised glasses to the friendship and solidarity between the Korean, Italian and French peoples and to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Comrade Kim Yong-nam and personages concerned were present at the banquet.

PRIME MINISTER OF GUYANA RECEIVES DELEGATION

SK100400Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 10 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 Jun (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sent a gift to Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, prime minister of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana.

According to a report, a ceremony for conveying his gift to the prime minister of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana was held in Georgetown on June 5. After the band played the national anthems of our country and Guyana, Comrade Kong Chin-tae, head of the government economic delegation of our country to Guyana, courteously conveyed to the prime minister a cordial verbal message of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the film "The Visit of a Party and Government Delegation of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana to our Country," the gift to him.

The prime minister said that he was greatly moved by the cordial message and gift of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. He added that he would always remember his historic visit to Korea. At the end of the ceremony the attendants appreciated the gift film.

On the evening of June 5 the prime minister arranged a dinner at his residence for the head of the government economic delegation of our country and had a conversation with him in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Invited there were the entire members of the delegation and the charge d'affaires ad interim and staff members of the DPRK Embassy in Georgetown. Present on the Guyanese side were the speaker of the National Assembly and his wife, ministers of the government and members of the party and government delegation which had visited our country.

MEETING COMMEMORATES ANTI-JAPANESE INCIDENT

SK111041Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0834 GMT 11 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Jun (KCNA)--A Pyongyang city meeting commemorating the 52nd anniversary of the June 10th anti-Japanese independence demonstration was held at the Moranbong Theatre on June 10.

Delivering a report at the meeting, Hong Ki-mun said: The anti-Japanese demonstration on June 10, 1926 was an eruption of the pent-up resentment and grievances of the Korean people against Japanese imperialism, the enemy which occupied Korea and imposed the lot of colonial slavery upon our people, and a massive struggle which dealt a heavy blow at its brutal colonial rule.

Referring to the course of the June 10th independence demonstration and its result, he noted: Any of the anti-Japanese national salvation struggles waged incessantly, from the early volunteers' struggle and Independence Army movement to the March first popular uprising in 1919 and the June 10th anti-Japanese independence demonstration, did not succeed, but tasted bitter failure, going through many twists and turns, because it had neither a correct line of struggle nor a strategy and tactics and, particularly, it was not guided by an outstanding leader.

The reporter stressed: Our people's historic cause of the liberation of the country could be achieved when the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song stood at the head of the revolution and led the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to victory.

The reporter denounced the U.S. imperialists for hastening war preparations and arms expansion against our republic behind the curtain of "troop pullback" with the reckless scheme to fix the split of Korea and keep a hold on South Korea as their colony and military base indefinitely and invade the whole of Korea with it as a stepping-stone.

He also exposed the crimes of the Japanese reactionary ruling circles in zealously joining the U.S. imperialists in their policy of aggression and stretching the hand of reinvasion deep into South Korea. The criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists and Japanese reactionaries in opposing the Korean people and scheming to keep Korea split forever are encouraged by the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, the reporter said, and exposed the treacheries of the puppets.

The reporter stated: To establish national sovereignty throughout the country and accomplish the historic cause of national reunification at an early date is an urgent task which brooks no more delay. The South Korean people of all strata should courageously turn out in the struggle for forcing U.S. troops out of South Korea, putting an end to the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism and the military fascist dictatorship of the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique and chopping off the tentacles of reinvasion of the Japanese reactionaries. We will actively support and encourage the South Korean people in their struggle against fascism and for democracy, he declared.

The meeting was attended by Comrade Chong Chun-ki and personages concerned, leading functionaries of public organizations and working people in the city.

NODONG SINMUN DENOUNCES PUPPET NATURE OF PAK CLIQUE

OW081615Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1533 GMT 8 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Jun (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN June 7 carried an article headlined "South Korean 'Regime' Is Colonial Puppet Regime of U.S. Imperialism." The article says:

The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, frequently playing up the theme of "sovereignty" these days, are talking a lot of high-sounding rubbish to make it appear as if there were an "independent state" and independent "regime" in South Korea. This is a crafty trick to cover up their true color as dirty flunkys and traitors to the nation who are keeping their feeble existence by trading off the country and the nation to the imperialist masters.

The South Korean "regime" has never represented the country, the nation and the people, nor respected their interests. The present puppet regime of South Korea is an out-and-out dependent "regime" and a typical puppet regime which was cooked up at the point of the bayonet of U.S. imperialism and executes its colonial policy.

That the South Korean "regime" is a puppet regime finds clear expression in the class composition of the rulers in the "regime." The successive rulers of South Korea were the stooges of the Japanese imperialists yesterday and are "intelligence agents" reared by the U.S. imperialists and military gangsters today.

Noting that the South Korean "regime" is a puppet regime exercising no sovereignty, the article remarks: The real rulers in South Korea are the U.S. imperialists. They enforce the colonial rule, controlling at will all fields--political, economic, military and cultural--of South Korea through the puppet regime.

What a puppet regime the South Korean "regime" is can be seen all the more fully in that it has no prerogative of supreme command over the army, an important criterion of an independent regime.

The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique have left South Korea dependent upon the United States and Japan not only politically, but also economically, the article says, and goes on: Due to the puppet clique's reckless dependence on foreign forces, South Korea has turned into a ground for capital investment and a surplus commodity market of the U.S. and Japanese imperialists. The puppets have indiscriminately induced rapacious foreign capital, placing South Korea heavily in debt amounting to more than 10,000 million dollars and leaving the economic arteries to the tender mercy of foreign capital.

South Korea is dependent upon Japanese monopoly capital 100 percent for chemical fibres, aluminum and sheet glass, 70 percent for electrical machinery and more than 50 percent in production of iron plate, cement and fertilizers. It cannot operate factories without the supply of equipment and materials by Japan.

The article stresses: The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique are suppressing the people at the point of the bayonet, invoking thousands of fascist evil laws, [including] such repressive orders as the "state of emergency" and "emergency decrees" to maintain the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism and their existence. Together with the U.S. imperialist aggressors, they are mobilizing all human and material resources and staging war exercises to unleash a new war in Korea.

While clamouring that "division is better than unification" and "unification is impossible," the puppets are making desperate efforts to realize the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists at any cost.

No matter how loudly the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique may talk about "sovereignty" to put the label of an "independent state" on the South Korean "regime," they cannot deny the stark fact nor can they cover up their dirty nature as colonial puppets.

SEOUL UNIVERSITY STUDENTS STAGE DEMONSTRATION 12 JUNE

SK130406Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0347 GMT 13 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Jun (KCNA)--More than 1,500 students of the Seoul University held a big demonstration on June 12 against the fascist dictatorship of the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique and for the democratisation of society, according to foreign press reports.

Prior to the demonstration, they held an anti-"government" campus rally at which they adopted a resolution rejecting the fascist "yusin system" and demanding democratic freedom. In the resolution the students demanded "full democratic liberties, repeal of the existing tough constitution and release of jailed political dissidents." Then the students demonstrated on the campus, shouting through a loudspeaker anti-"government" slogans calling for the abolition of the fascist "yusin system."

They resolutely demanded the lifting of the fascist "emergency decree" and the dissolution of the "National Conference for Unification" rigged up again through the fraudulent "election" last month.

The puppet clique dispatched about 400 riot police to suppress the students. The students put up a persistent fight, throwing rocks at the police, who fired tear gas bombs, running wild in suppression. The puppet police took away four students.

GREATER EFFORTS IN '100-DAY BATTLE' URGED

SKI20837Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2315 GMT 11 Jun 78 SK

[Unattributed talk: "Effective Use of the Existing Economic Foundation Is an Important Factor for Guaranteeing the Successful Waging of the 100-Day Battle"]

[Excerpts] Today our people are assigned the weighty and glorious task of greeting the 30th anniversary of the founding of the republic as a glorious, magnificent festival by performing new miracles and marking innovations in production and construction through the vigorous waging of the 100-day battle. One important way to successfully wage the 100-day battle in all sectors of the people's economy is to effectively use the existing economic foundation.

Today our country is provided with a mighty, self-reliant economy which will never be affected by any worldwide economic fluctuation. The heavy and light industrial bases and the socialist rural economy which our people have constructed in their endeavors to realize self-reliance under the great leader's wise leadership have great production potentials. Today, success or failure in the 100-day battle and in the implementation of the Second 7-Year Plan greatly depends upon how effectively we use this existing economic foundation. Effective use of the existing economic foundation is an important factor for the successful waging of the 100-day battle. Important potential for production increases and for acceleration of the country's economic development rests with the effective utilization of the existing economic foundation.

In order to successfully carry out socialist economic construction and continuous and speedy development, we should increase production by constructing new plants and enterprises and by fully increasing the production capability at existing plants and enterprises.

Today we are assigned the task of further accelerating production and construction, strengthening the country's economic might in various ways and improving the people's living standard a step further by successfully waging the 100-day battle to greet the 30th anniversary of the founding of the republic as a glorious, grand festival. During the 100-day battle period we should fulfill this year's production goal for the industrial sector more than 1 month ahead of schedule [as heard]. To this end, we should dig more coal and ore and increase power production by continuously concentrating efforts on the extractive and power industries toward which our major offensive is directed.

In circumstances in which the influence of the cold front continues, we should take thoroughgoing measures to prevent damage from drought, rain and wind in farming. We should produce 8.8 million tons of grain without fail by adopting the chuche farming method, and should mark a great turning point in the people's daily life by producing greater quantities of better quality people's consumer goods.

Great potential for production increases rests with the proper organization of the cooperative production system in all sectors and units of the people's economy. We can locate great potential when we rationalize production processes. Indeed, there is great production potential. By actively locating this potential we can guarantee the successful attainment of the vast goals of the 100-day battle and of the new prospective plan.

It is above all important to strengthen ideological indoctrination work, organizing and mobilizing workers to fully use production potential in all sectors of the people's economy.

As has been the case with other work, the work of mobilizing production potential can be successfully carried out only when this work is directed toward using the creative wisdom of the producing masses and their inexhaustible might. When the producing masses work diligently for the fatherland and for the people in a manner worthy of masters of the country with lofty revolutionary zeal, we can locate more production potential.

It is also important in locating and mobilizing production potential for functionaries to properly carry out organizational work. As taught by the great leader, we can locate and effectively use more production potential only when firmly giving priority to political work--work with people. We manage and operate the economy in a scientific and rational manner in all sectors of the people's economy in accordance with the requirements of the Taean work system.

As is clearly shown by the experiences gained by workers of the Pyongyang and Pukchang thermal power plants in implementing the goals for the first quarter of the year, maintaining and inspecting machinery in a timely manner by thoroughly establishing a planned maintenance and inspection system, properly operating maintenance bases and securing adequate amounts of spare parts are important factors guaranteeing that production will be placed on the right track by allowing operation at full capacity and achieving production increases with available materials and equipment. As delineated in the party Central Committee's letter, all guidance functionaries and workers in economic sectors should operate machinery at full capacity, not permitting even one machine to stand idle, by more thoroughly establishing a maintenance and inspection system. At the same time, they should take thoroughgoing measures for the supply of raw materials to carry out production smoothly, decisively improve labor administration according to the socialist labor system and, by properly carrying out labor management, insure that all workers put in 480 minutes a day to decisively increase labor efficiency.

Today, vigorously carrying out mass innovation work is one of the most important requirements for the successful waging of the 100-day battle. The greatest potential for accelerating production by increasing the efficiency of machinery, reducing the raw material consumption norm and rationally utilizing production areas rests with technical innovation. All sectors of the people's economy should extensively realize automation and semi-automation by vigorously carrying out a mass technical innovation movement, actively applying the results of scientific research and introducing creative and rational devices. Also important in fully demonstrating the merits of the existing economic foundation is for all sectors to run state affairs frugally, further strengthening the struggle for economization.

How much production potential we can locate and mobilize in all sectors of the people's economy depends in the end upon what stance the guidance functionaries assume in this work and how they organize and execute it. All guidance functionaries should firmly arm themselves with the great leader's chuche ideology, and should organize and carry out to the end the work of developing production capability and potential in a frugal and responsible manner worthy of masters of revolution.

Let us attain brilliant victory in the 100-day battle by upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's instructions and struggling more vigorously to effectively use the existing economic foundation as delineated in the party Central Committee's letter.

CREWMEN OF DPRK VESSEL SUNK BY NAVAL ACTION RETURNED

SK130822Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0812 GMT 13 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 13 Jun (HAPTONG)--Eight crewmen of a North Korean spy ship sunk in waters off the east coast last month were repatriated to North Korea at the truce town of Panmunjom this morning after nearly a month of captivity here. Their repatriation was effected through the machinery of the Military Armistice Commission secretaries' meeting in a 15-minute repatriation procedure.

The captured North Koreans, clad in grey and navy blue suits with ties and carrying bags and present packages, were escorted across the demarcation line by UNC guards and turned over to the North Korean side. Before being turned over, they went through an identity check by North Korean MAC Secretary Choe Won-choi at the front garden of the "Freedom House," a UNC structure erected at the southern zone of the truce town.

As soon as the repatriates crossed the demarcation line, however, they took off their South Korean-made suits, turned around and started to throw them back across the dividing line, along with bags and present packages, while shouting insulting words at UNC personnel. The North Koreans then ran toward the Panmunkak, a North Korean structure built in the northern zone of the truce town, in their underwear. The repatriation has been hailed by the world community as a great humanitarian gesture.

ROK HOUSE COMMITTEES TO MEET ON PRICES, KIM TESTIMONY

SK130812Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0810 GMT 13 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 13 Jun 78 (HAPTONG)--The majority and minority parties today agreed to convene the National Assembly economy-science and foreign affairs committees on June 15 and 17 respectively to deal with price increases and pending diplomatic issues between Korea and the United States--which include the U.S. congressional demand for a former Korean envoy's testimony on the alleged Korean payoff scandal. The bipartisan agreement was made at a meeting of majority and minority floor leaders.

At the meeting, opposition New Democratic floor leader Rep. Song Won-yong again demanded the convocation of an extraordinary House plenary session to discuss recent developments at home and abroad. But the opposition demand was turned down. The ruling camp instead proposed to open the House economy-science and foreign affairs panels.

VARIOUS TRANSPORTATION FARES TO BE INCREASED

SK130316Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0250 GMT 13 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 13 Jun (HAPTONG)--The government has decided to raise railway charges effective from June 21, it was learned at the Economic Planning Board (EPB) today.

The decision was made at a meeting of the Price Stabilization Committee this morning. According to the decision, railway passenger fares will rise by 19.5 percent (25 percent for express trains and 15 percent for other trains), railway freight charges by 15 percent and parcel charges by 30 percent, all effective from June 21, EPB sources said.

At the same time, the government today allowed a 25 percent increase in bus fares, effective immediately, the sources said.

The government has also decided to permit a 25 percent increase in taxi fares, a 30 percent hike in inter-city bus fares, a 19.8 percent rise in express bus fares and a 30 percent increase in domestic air passenger fares, effective Wednesday, the sources said. The basic subway fare will also rise (from) the present 40 won to 50 won, effective from June 21, they added.

NDP CLAIMS CABINET LACKS VIABLE ECONOMIC POLICY

SK130318Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0244 GMT 13 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 13 Jun (HAPTONG)--The opposition New Democratic Party, sharply reacting to today's surprise bank interest hikes and bus fare increases, demanded that Premier Choe Kyu-ha's cabinet step down, taking the whole responsibility for the "absence of a viable economic policy." In a statement issued at the end of a joint meeting of the party's Supreme Council and policy deliberations subcommittee, the statement charged.

The government policy directed at pursuing a higher economic growth in favor of big enterprises would only contribute to aggravating the already hard-pressed livelihood of the people, the statement said. The government is asked to form a new economic policy team and to shift its policy emphasis from higher economic growth to economic stability, it said.

NDP GROUP ADOPTS AGREEMENT TO STEM RIVALRY

SK130144Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0121 GMT 13 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 13 Jun (HAPTONG)--Five members of the New Democratic Party's Supreme Council adopted a five-point agreement Monday designed to prevent their multi-factional opposition party from further drifting into split, and called on the former and present party heads to unconditionally accept it. The Supreme Council members adopted the agreement in the absence of council chairman and party head Yi Chol-sung to "save the party" from collapse with the next general elections months away.

The agreement, announced by Rep. Sin To-hwan, urged a dissident party group led by former party leader Kim Yong-sam to halt its activities. The group, now campaigning for the restoration of the allegedly lost opposition mentality of the party, has mounted a series of anti-Yi moves aimed at bringing down the present party leadership.

The agreement also demanded that party members refrain from defaming and slandering individuals or factions and that each of the Supreme Council members do away with publicly revealing their individual views of party affairs. Activities outside of the party machinery, which squander party potential, should be stopped, the agreement said.

Yi Chol-sung made it plain that he would honor the agreement when he said that it is too natural for party members to observe the party charter and rules. However, former party head Kim Yong-sam, reacting negatively to the Supreme Council members' appeal, said it would serve no useful purpose if it failed to revise Yi's leadership line.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES 'SWEEPING DIPLOMATIC RESHUFFLE

SK100945Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0825 GMT 10 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 10 Jun (HAPTONG)--The government today appointed Kim Tong-hwi, vice culture-information minister, as its new ambassador to Iran as part of a sweeping reshuffle affecting 16 ambassadors and minister-level diplomats.

Kim, 46, replacing Hyon Si-hak, 54, who was reassigned to the ambassadorial post in Mexico, was a career diplomat in the Foreign Service since 1954 and became the vice minister in 1976. Named as Kim's successor was Yi Kwang-pyo, 48, formerly a journalist and presently a presidential secretary for protocol affairs.

Today's reshuffle was the second after 27 May's major changes in which 14 ranking diplomatic posts, including four ambassadors, were rearranged. The Foreign Ministry, announcing the shakeup today, said Chang Sang-mun, 57, replaced by Hyon Si-hak as ambassador to Mexico, was named to serve as ambassador at the U.N. Korean mission.

No Sok-chan, 54, now ambassador-at-large to Argentina, replacing Nam-chol, and ambassador to Senegal Chi Song-ku, 47, succeeds Yun Kyong-to as the Korean mission chief in Finland. Both Ambassadors Nam-chol and Yun were ordered home for new assignments. Replacing Ambassador Chi in Senegal was No Yong-chan, now Foreign Ministry director in charge of Africa and Middle-East.

The reshuffle also ordered Kim Hae-son, councillor at the U.N. Korean mission, and So Kyong-sok, minister in London, to become ambassador to Gabon and to Qatar, respectively.

In other transfers, Mun Hui-chol, 53, consul general in Sao Paulo, was shifted to Kuwait to replace No Chae-won as the Korean trade mission chief.

Succeeding Mun in Sao Paulo was Chang Ke-an, now councillor in Venezuela. And Chang Kwi-nam, faculty chief at the Foreign Ministry Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security, was named to serve as a minister at the Korean Embassy in London.

RPR RADIO SCORES CARTER REMARKS ON PAK TONG-SON

SK130620Y Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification [Clandestine] in Korean to South Korea 1100 GMT 12 Jun 78 SK

[Unattributed article: "An absurd Remark To Erase the Bribery Scandal in the United States"]

[Text] On 10 June Carter held a press conference at the White House and raved that the testimony of Pak Tong-son before the U.S. Congress was "perfect" and "correct" and that he has been "cooperative" in the investigation of the bribery scandal. At a time when the Kim Tong-cho case is emerging as a focal point of public opinion, that the U.S. authorities, making no mention of the case, would make such a remark is unpardonable and openly exposes their true intention to hush up the bribery scheme plotted by the Pak Chong-hui clique against the United States.

As the facts of the case nakedly reveal, the Pak Chong-hui clique perpetrated a vicious bribery scheme in an attempt to establish the nation's permanent division and win long-term power, offering more than \$1 million yearly to high-ranking U.S. officials and U.S. congressmen by using the Central Intelligence Agency. As was nakedly exposed by evidence and the testimony of many witnesses, including the former Central Intelligence Agency Director Kim Hyong-uk, in the fall of 1970 the traitor Pak Chong-hui held a secret conference in a hidden chamber at Chongwadae with his stooges--former Prime Minister Chong Il-kwon, former Central Intelligence Agency Director Yi Hu-rak, and Central Intelligence Agency agents Pak Tong-son, Pak Po-hi and Kang Yong-hun, to launch a bribery operation against the United States.

The traitor Pak Chong-hui organized a "special overseas political bureau" to carry out this operation and personally commanded the field agents, including Pak Tong-son, Pak Po-hi and Kim Tong-cho, using such codenames as Priest of Pulkuksa temple", and "Archbishop".

The facts that Pak Tong-son is a key figure in the bribery case and that Kim Jong-cho gave money to some ten U.S. congressmen and attempted to give enormous amounts of money to 24 other congressmen while serving as ambassador to the United States, are being totally exposed to the public through various testimonies and intelligence material. Despite this, the U.S. authorities raved that the testimony of Pak Tong-son, who acted as Pak Chong-hui's mouthpiece before the U.S. judicial authority, was "complete" and "cooperative." This clearly shows that the so-called investigation of the bribery scandal by the U.S. authorities is nothing but a cat's paw play conducted in collusion with the Pak Chong-hui clique.

Carter's remarks prove that the United States had no intention from the very beginning to bring out the truth behind the bribery case. In fact, the United States made a fuss by sending investigators to Korea to investigate the bribery and by summoning Pak Tong-son to the United States and questioning him. However, its true objective was not to clarify the scandal but to deceive U.S. and world opinion.

The U.S. authorities' acquiescence to Pak Tong-son's escape to England and his false statement stemmed from their hidden intention to hush up the bribery operation against the United States and revitalize the Pak Chong-hui clique, thus continuously holding on to South Korea to turn it into its colony and military base. This is clearly shown by the fact that the U.S. administration, while loudly giving lip service to troop withdrawal, has recently stepped up the reinforcement of its military capability in South Korea behind the screen of troop withdrawal and that, while clamoring about protection of human rights, it has given more aid than before to the heinous, fascist and dictatorial Pak Chong-hui clique.

Such an act by the U.S. authorities clearly shows the two-faced nature and cunningness of the United States. This also shows that its aggressive nature has not changed. Therefore, our people should not cherish any illusion regarding the United States, and should continuously and vigorously struggle against the United States and Pak Chong-hui.

RPR DETAILS PARTY CENTER'S INTEREST IN KOMDOK MINE

SK100600Y Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification [Clandestine] in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 9 Jun 78 SK

[Special feature program: "The Ray of Guidance Shines Everywhere--Report by Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification Correspondents From the Komdok Mine"]

[Excerpts] It was a little past noon when we correspondents of the Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, visiting North Korea, arrived at the Komdok mine by train after winding up ravines of the towering Macholyong Mountains.

Narrating a story about the bitter past of the mine, the executive member of the mine who had introduced himself to us as having worked in the mine for a long time, guided us to the mine. He said that the mine has greatly changed following the liberation. He continued that it only took 3 days to carry out the excavation work by means of machinery, which had required 1 year in 1946. Our leader, who has always paid attention to making the country increasingly prosperous and helping our people enjoy an affluent life, and the glorious party center which has upheld the leader's intent, have continuously given deep consideration to our mine.

Breaking the thread of his remarks, the guide gazed at a long conveyor belt and continued in a moving tone: How could it be possible for anything but the glorious party center, which has a deep insight into everything and which has carried out all work in a bold manner, to unfold such a magnificent blueprint?

The sun ray of the party center's guidance shone brightly in the underground work face, too. We entered the 5 April Pit, a designation bestowed in everlasting commemoration of the visit to this place by the great leader on 5 April 1961. After about a 40 minute-ride, we reached the end of the 8-kilometer-long work face. The work face was a bustling underground plant, rather than an underground pit. Workers in the pit, thanks to the party center's consideration, were communicating with their fellow workers on all other work faces by means of radio. Excavation was being carried out by rock drilling cars and equipment in the pit which had been carefully excavated and in which comprehensive mechanization had been accomplished. The miners worked with high morale. The glorious party center had given careful consideration to treat workers as the equal of soldiers. Paying attention to their health, the party center also sent medicine to them consisting of deer antlers and ginseng. The guide took us to a recreation room in the pit where there were wind instruments which had been presented by the party center, to a room which was equipped with an artificial sun [as heard], to a clinic and to the dining room in the pit.

When we emerged from the pit after dining heartily with the miners in a fraternal atmosphere, the western sky was reddened with the setting sun and the air was filled with happy music coming from a broadcasting car which had been presented by the party center. The bus carrying the home-bound miners and us glided along smoothly. The party center had given instructions, sparing no expense, for the construction of a cableway for the miners, who travel a steep mountainous path.

We were really moved when we looked at the Komdok valley, which, being dubbed a benevolent valley of gold, has been turned into a leading world non-ferrous mineral base and into a socialist palace. There shone everywhere, on every work face and in every valley and village in Komdok, the sun rays of love of the benevolent party center which has respected miners and striven to liberate them forever from arduous work, helping them enjoy a more affluent and modern life. Receiving the warm sun ray of the benevolent party center, the miners have performed today's miracles and marked innovations.

Travelling in a passenger car which the glorious party center had given a pit chief to a mine village where there were lines of apartment houses, we were miserably depressed in thinking of the wretched status of the South Korean miners, whose status was very different from those of the Komdok mine.

Being seen off by fraternal miners of the Komdok mine and having an impressive memory of the mine, we left the glorious land of Komdok, which was filled with the sun ray of guidance.

RPR CITES PARTY UNDERGROUND ACTIVITIES IN INCHON

SK120745Y Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification [Clandestine] in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 10 Jun 78 SK

["Underground Report From the Incheon Municipal Committee, Kyonggi Province, of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification"]

[Text] According to a report from the Incheon Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, party organizations of the committee have scored gains in vigorously rallying workers to the ranks of the party by giving them priority in expanding party strength. The Mosulpo Committee of the Incheon Municipal Committee has attained the desired success by concentrating efforts on grasping and indoctrinating the target in terms of party membership.

Correctly grasping and understanding the target in terms of party membership and strengthening indoctrination are important tasks in expanding party strength, particularly in circumstances in which the Pak Chong-hui clique's fascist tyranny is rampant.

This poses a very important problem. This cell, eliminating ephemeral and superficial practices, has comprehensively and fully grasped and understood the target through daily contact and practical struggles. Based on concrete knowledge thus gained, the cell has selected as targets workers who harbor bitter hatred and a strong fighting spirit against the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui clique and who appear to correctly observe party discipline.

In addition to the selection of a target based on correct understanding, the cell has successfully carried out indoctrination of targeted individuals in a planned manner. [passage indistinct] Thus the cell taught the basic nature of the unequal South Korean society in which the rich grow ever more prosperous and the poor become more needy. In addition, citing practical examples, the cell expounded simply that, in order to extricate themselves from the predicament they face today, workers should struggle in unison.

As they became clearly aware of class differences, the cell closely expounded the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's theory, "South Korean Youth and the Strategic and Tactical Policy for Fatherland Reunification." [passage indistinct]

In order to continuously train them by having them participate in the revolution and organizational life, the cell assigned the targeted individuals a liaison mission and the work of disseminating leaflets, encouraging them to join mass organizations organized among workers. Thus the cell has expanded its strength by accepting, through strict screening, workers who are prepared politically and ideologically and who have been trained and tested in practical struggle.

The report from the Inchon Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification said that activities to expand party strength among workers have been vigorously carried out not only by this cell, but also by others.

RPR DENOUNCES U.S. CONGRESS DECISION ON ROK WEAPONS

SK101250Y Voice of Revolutionary Party for Reunification [Clandestine] in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 10 Jun 78 SK

[Text] The U.S. Congress has decided to transfer to the Pak Chong-hui clique a total of \$67 million worth of weapons and spare parts, including 1,100 antitank TOW missiles. With this, the U.S. imperialists are aiming at further arming the Pak Chong-hui clique and thereby obstructing our people's antifascist struggle for democratization and for the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification. They are also aiming at maintaining South Korea as their colony and further completing war preparations for aggression against North Korea.

The U.S. imperialists' arms aid to South Korea, under the pretext of compensatory measures, constitute a formidable challenge to our people and the world's progressive people, who desire peace and independent and peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula.

The U.S. imperialists should quit running counter to the trend of the times, halt military assistance to the Pak Chong-hui clique in accordance with the demands of our people and world opinion, and unconditionally and immediately withdraw U.S. troops from South Korea, along with all weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons.

TSEDENBAL-LED PARTY-GOVERNMENT DELEGATION LEAVES FOR CZECHOSLOVAKIA

OW130559Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 0516 GMT 13 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 12 Jun (MONTSAME)--An MPR party and government delegation headed by Y. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, left here today for an official friendly visit to the CSSR at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, the president of the CSSR and the Czechoslovak Government.

The party and government delegation includes J. Batmonh, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; D. Gombojab, candidate member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; C. Suren, member of the MPRP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; T. Dabagsuren, member of the MPRP Central Committee and chief of an MPRP Central Committee department; M. Dugersuren, member of the MPRP Central Committee and MPR minister of foreign affairs; D. Saldan, member of the MPRP Central Committee, chairman of MPR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations and minister of the MPR; D. Yondon, member of the MPRP Central Committee and MPR first deputy minister of foreign affairs; and D. Enebish, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the MPR to the CSSR.

The MPR party and government delegation headed by Comrade Y. Tsedenbal was seen off from Ulaanbaatar's Bayant-uhaa Airport by Comrades N. Jagbaral, S. Jalan-aajab, N. Lubsanrabdan, D. Molomjants, T. Ragchaa, B. Altangerel and S. Sosrobaram; S. Lubsangombo, M. Peljee, D. Sodnom and D. Tsebegmid, deputy chairmen of the MPR Council of Ministers; T. Gotob, secretary of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium; members of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural; chiefs of MPRP Central Committee, MPR People's Great Hural Presidium and MPR Council of Ministers departments; and heads of ministries and departments of the MPR.

A.I. Smirnov, USSR ambassador to the MPR, and (Jaroslav Klapka), charge d'affaires ad interim of the CSSR to the MPR, also saw the delegation off.

OGARKOV-LED SOVIET MILITARY DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

OW091657Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1443 GMT 9 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 9 Jun (MONTSAME)--The Soviet military delegation led by Marshal of the Soviet Union N. Ogarkov, chief of the General Staff of the Soviet armed forces and USSR first deputy minister of defense, left here for home today. The delegation was on a visit to the MPR at the invitation of the MPR Government.

Seeing the Soviet guests off at Ulaanbaatar's Bayant-uhaa Airport, which was decorated with the state flags of the MPR and the USSR, portraits of Comrades Y. Tsedenbal and L.I. Brezhnev and slogans and streamers in honor of the inviolable Mongolian-Soviet friendship, were D. Molomjants, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; M. Peljee, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; S. Bataa, chief of a department of the MPRP Central Committee; Army Gen B. Dorj, MPR minister of defense; Col Gen B. Tsog, MPR first deputy minister of defense; Lt Gen D. Yondonquychir, chief of the MPA Political Administration; Maj Gen C. Purebdorj, MPR first deputy minister of defense and chief of the MPA General Staff; and generals and high officers of the MPA.

A.I. Smirnov, USSR ambassador to the MPR, Maj Gen V. Fedotov, military and air force attache of the Soviet Embassy in the MPR, were also present. During the send off for the Soviet military delegation, an honor guard was drawn up. Pioneers presented bouquets of flowers to the Soviet guests.

LAO FOREIGN MINISTRY DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

OW100436Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1501 GMT 9 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 9 Jun (MONTSAME)--The official friendly visit of a delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic headed by Khamphai Boupha, Lao deputy minister of foreign affairs, has ended here.

The delegation was received by Y. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium. The meeting and conversation proceeded amid a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

The Lao guests visited some enterprises and cultural establishments in Ulaanbaatar, traveled to Arhangay Aymag and acquainted themselves with the successes of the Mongolian working people in fulfilling the decisions of the 17th MPRP Congress.

During the visit, D. Yondon, MPR first deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Khamphai Boupha, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, exchanged views on the development of Mongolian-Lao relations and on some international issues of mutual interest. The two sides told each other about the successes of the Mongolian and Lao people in their socioeconomic developments and the efforts of both countries' governments to insure peace and security in Asia and throughout the world.

The two sides expressed satisfaction with the successful development of the friendship and cooperation between the MPRP and the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, the MPR and the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Mongolian and Lao peoples on the basis of the Mongolian-Lao declaration of 2 October 1976 and for the benefit of strengthening peace and security in Asia.

The two sides expressed determination to continue to deepen and strengthen the fraternal bonds between the MPR and the Lao People's Democratic Republic by further implementing the provisions of the joint Mongolian-Lao declaration. An intergovernmental agreement on conditions for nonvisa travel was signed during the visit.

The two sides noted the fruitfulness of this visit by the Lao Ministry of Foreign Affairs delegation to the MPR and stressed the significance of such meetings in accordance with the plan for cooperation between the ministries of foreign affairs of the two countries.

Free Travel Agreement Signed

OW091415Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1457 GMT 8 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 8 Jun (MONTSAME)--An intergovernmental agreement on free travel between the MPR and the Lao People's Democratic Republic was signed today by J. Bandzar, MPR deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Khamphai Boupha, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES VIETNAMESE AMBASSADOR

OW090230Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1444 GMT 8 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 8 June (MONTSAME)--Today's UNEN reports that J. Bandzar, MPR deputy minister of foreign affairs, has received Nguyen Xuan Hoa, ambassador of the SRV to the MPR, who handed him the 5 June SRV Foreign Ministry statement and informed the Mongolian side about the SRV Government's position in relation to Chinese emigrants.

FOREIGN MINISTER FETES AFGHAN COUNTERPART AT UN SESSION

OW090302Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1448 GMT 8 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 8 Jun (MONTSAME)--M. Dugersuren, MPR minister of foreign affairs, has given a dinner in honor of Hafizollah Amin, Afghan minister of foreign affairs and head of the Afghan delegation participating in the special UN General Assembly session on disarmament.

During the dinner, an exchange of views on the mutual relations between the two countries and on certain international problems took place. At the dinner, which passed in a warm friendly atmosphere, H. Amin, minister of foreign affairs of Afghanistan, expressed gratitude on behalf of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to the MPRP Central Committee and MPR government for their fraternal support. The dinner was attended by T. Puntsagnorob, permanent representative of the MPR at the UN.

GREAT HURAL PRESIDIUUM CONFIRMS LOCAL HURALS LAW

OW091449Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1505 GMT Jun 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 8 Jun (MONTSAME)--An enlarged meeting of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium was held today to discuss the question of confirming the law of somon, honon, rayon, and local city hurals of people's deputies.

The meeting was opened by Y. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium. Also present were J. Batmonh, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, and chairmen of standing commissions of the MPR People's Great Hural.

T. Gotob, secretary of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium and chairman of the commission on working out the question of increasing the rights of local hurals, delivered a speech on the draft law of somon, horon, rayon, and local city hurals of people's deputies.

Y. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, made a speech at the meeting in which he said that the law of somon, horon, rayon and local city hurals of people's deputies is one of the complex measures being adopted by the party and state in accordance with the MPRP program and decisions of party congresses on the further development of the socialist state and democracy, improvement of the state system and further raising of its role in guiding national economic and sociocultural construction.

The MPR People's Great Hural Presidium confirmed its decree on confirming the law of somon, horon, rayon local city hurals of people's deputies.

PARTY, GOVERNMENT LEADERS ATTEND PARTY FOR SUHBAATAR'S COMRADE

OW091255Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1458 GMT 8 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 8 Jun (MONTSAME)--A solemn meeting of representatives of the public of the Mongolian capital and the Ulaanbaatar garrison was held today to mark the 100th birthday anniversary of Hatanbaatar S. Magsarjab, comrade-in-arms of D. Suhbaatar--founder of the MPRP and the people's state--staunch fighter for freedom and independence of the Mongolian people, veteran of the revolution, distinguished statesman of the people's state, military commander and people's hero.

B. Shirendeb, president of the MPR academy of sciences, addressed the meeting in the officers club, which was organized by the MPR Committee of Veterans of Revolutionary Struggle, the MPR Academy of Sciences and the MPA Political Administration. He stressed in particular S. Magsarjab's services as a loyal fighter for promoting and strengthening the fraternal friendship between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples, which was established by V. I. Lenin and D. Suhbaatar.

Other speakers at the meeting noted the great contributions made by the people's hero to the struggle for independence and freedom of the Mongolian peoples, S Magsarjab's active participation in the activities of the first illegal revolutionary groups in Mongolia and in defending the achievements of the people's revolution, and stressed his services in developing the militant cooperation of the Mongolian and Soviet peoples.

Present at the meeting were S. Sosorbaram, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; D. Tsebegmid, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; T. Gctob, secretary of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium; Army Gen B. Dorj, MPR minister of defense; and other officials.

BRIEFS

NEW ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR--Ulaanbaatar, 8 Jun--M. Peljee, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, today received Constantin Mindreanu, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the MPR, in connection with the ambassador's presentation of his credentials. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1504 GMT 8 Jun 78 OW]

PASTURE IRRIGATION FIGURES--Ulaanbaatar, 2 Jun--Mongolia will irrigate some 3 million hectares of pastures this year, or nearly 500,000 hectares more than last year. It is planned to make use of some 12 million hectares of pastures during the current 5-year plan period through irrigation. [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1503 GMT 2 Jun 78 OW]

CONSTRUCTION QUALITY CONFERENCE--Ulaanbaatar, 7 Jun--Today's UNEN reports that the MPRP Central Committee has adopted a resolution on the convening in 1980 of a national conference on improving construction quality. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1439 GMT 7 Jun 78 OW]

SPORTS UNION CHAIRMAN--Ulaanbaatar, 3 Jun--Gombyn Damdin has been confirmed as chairman of the Central Council of the Mongolian Physical Culture and Sports Union. Prior to this, Damdin was chairman of the Darhan city hural executive administration. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1819 GMT 3 Jun 78 OW]

DEFENSE MINISTER'S DELEGATION RETURNS FROM CHINA VISIT

BK101410Y Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 10 Jun 78 BK

[Text] The good-will military delegation, headed by Defense Minister and Chief of Staff Gen Kyaw Htin, which left for the People's Republic of China on 5 June, returned by plane to Rangoon this afternoon. Minister Gen Kyaw and his delegation were received at Mingaladon Airport by Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha, Minister of Planning and Finance U Tun Tin, Minister of Agriculture and Forests U Ye Gaung, Minister of Industry No 1 Col Tint Swe, Minister of Cooperatives Col Sein Tun, Minister of Foreign Affairs Brig Gen Myint Maung, Minister of Culture and Information U Mya Maung, Minister of Construction Brig Gen Hla Tun, Minister of Transport and Communications Col Khin Ohn, and Minister of Mines Col Than Tin; deputy ministers; Chinese Ambassador to Burma Mo Yen-chung; vice chiefs of staff; and other officers. The good-will military delegation, headed by Gen Kyaw Htin, visited Peking, Shanghai and Kunming during its 6-day stay in the PRC.

REPORTAGE ON CONCLUSION OF BANGLADESH DELEGATION'S VISIT

More Border Talks

BK091434Y Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 9 Jun 78 BK

[Text] The Burmese side headed by Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs U Tin Ohn and the Bangladesh delegation, headed by Foreign Secretary of the People's Republic of Bangladesh Mr Tabarak Hussain, this afternoon continued talks on border issues at the Foreign Ministry Annex in Rangoon. The border talks, which started on 7 June, ended at 1614 today.

During the talks the Burmese delegation was able to present definite proposals for solving immigration problems. Moreover, discussions on the demarcation of the border also ended with good prospects for the conclusion of a bilateral agreement. Proposals made by Burma included replacement of lost markers, repair of damaged ones and building of new ones along the international territorial line in the Naf River region. Proposals concerning the demarcation of the border on land as well as water were also put forward.

Director General U Tha Tun [of the General Administration Department] and Director General Daw Than Han [of the International Organizations and Economics Department] represented the Burmese side in talks with the Bangladesh side, which was headed by Additional Secretary Mr (M.I. Shah) of the Bangladesh Foreign Ministry, on the demarcation of the border. The talks, which continued this morning at the Foreign Ministry Annex, ended this afternoon.

This evening the leader of the Bangladesh delegation gave a reciprocal banquet for the Burmese side at the Inya Lake Hotel.

Meeting With Ne Win, Departure

BK100715Y Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0430 GMT 10 Jun 78 BK

[Text] Mr Tabarak Hussain, foreign secretary of the People's Republic of Bangladesh and leader of the Bangladesh delegation now visiting Burma, accompanied by Bangladesh Ambassador to Burma Mr (S.A. Karim), at 0900 today called on President U Ne Win at the Presidential House on Ady Road. Present with President U Ne Win at the meeting were Minister of Foreign Affairs Brig Gen Myint Maung and Director General of the President's Office Col Aye Kyaw. Two other members of the Bangladesh delegation--Director General of the Bangladesh Rifles Gen A. Rahman and Director General of the Foreign Ministry Mr (H. Rashid)--were also present.

[Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese at 1330 GMT 10 June reported that the nine-member delegation left Rangoon at 1215 that day and was seen off at the airport by Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs U Tin Ohn, Burmese Ambassador to Bangladesh U Thein Win, and responsible officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Bangladesh Embassy.]

ALGERIAN PRESIDENTIAL ENVOY CONCLUDES VISIT

Tours Siem Reap-Angkor

BK100340Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 9 Jun 78 BK

[Text] Accompanied by the secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, His Excellency Abdelkader Zaibek, special envoy of the president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, and (Zubeh Rabah), acting charge d'affaires of Algeria to the PRC, visited the Siem Reap-Angkor sector from 5 to 8 June.

Along the way, the guests visited the "1 January" dam in the central region. They also watched the masses seethingly working to complete construction of the "6 January" dam and its network of ditches on the banks of the Stoeng Tang Krasang stream. The guests were greatly impressed to see sufficient water in the ricefields. This water flows through ditches from the "6 January" dam. Here, as well as at Veal Baray and in various other areas, the guests saw our cooperative peasants busily plowing and transplanting crops.

On 6 and 7 June the friendly Algerian guests stayed in Siem Reap town and visited the Bayon temple, Angkor Wat temple, Baray reservoir, bomb craters and the Stoeng Siem Reap dam. His excellency the special envoy of the Algerian president and the Algerian charge d'affaires to the PRC were very moved by the great destruction inflicted on our Kampuchea by the criminal hands of the U.S. imperialists.

Concerning the "1 January" dam and other waterworks, the Algerian guests highly valued our KCP's national construction lines which aim at building the economy by leaning on agriculture.

The Algerian guests departed the Siem Reap-Angkor sector greatly impressed by the creative gift of the Kampuchean people, with the Angkor temple as the brilliant symbol. They said that with such a lofty civilization, the Kamouchean people, under the correct leadership of the KCP, will certainly be able to build a prosperous, bountiful and glorious Kampuchea, and that no force can stop this development.

The friendly Algerian guests expressed joy and satisfaction at having the opportunity to visit Democratic Kampuchea, an opportunity which will enable them to become more aware of the determination of the people who are seethingly struggling in independently building and defending the country.

Meets With Nuon Chea

BK100150Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 9 Jun 78 BK

[Text] At 0800 on 9 June, Comrade Nuon Chea, chairman of the standing committee of the Kampuchean People's Representative Assembly [PRA], received in audience His Excellency Abdelkader Zaibek, chairman of the Financial and Planning Committee of the Algerian People's Assembly and special envoy of His Excellency Houari Boumediene, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria. Attending the meeting with Comrade Chairman Nuon Chea were Minister of Social Action Comrade Ieng Thirith, the comrade secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, and a number of Foreign Ministry cadres. (Zubeh Rabah), acting charge d'affaires of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria to the PRC, was also present at the meeting.

The comrade chairman of the PRA Standing Committee warmly greeted His Excellency Abdelkader Zaibek in the latter's capacity as special envoy of the president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and as a member of the Algerian People's Assembly.

Comrade Chairman Nuon Chea noted the traditional ties of friendship and solidarity between the two nations and peoples which have constantly grown and strengthened on the basis of the common political struggle to defend and preserve independence, sovereignty, national honor and the nonaligned principles. The comrade chairman of the PRA Standing Committee affirmed the desire of the Kampuchean nation and people to strengthen and expand friendship and solidarity with the Algerian nation and people.

Comrade Chairman Nuon Chea also asked the special envoy to convey his lofty salutations and best wishes to Comrade President Houari Boumediene; His Excellency (Rabah Bitat), chairman of the Algerian People's Assembly; and other Algerian leaders for their good health and long life, and for the happiness and glory of the Algerian people.

His Excellency Special Envoy Abdelkader Zaibek expressed his joy at having the opportunity to visit Kampuchea and to convey deep sentiments of friendship from the Algerian people and government to the Democratic Kampuchean people and government. He expressed deep thanks for the warm reception and hospitality accorded him and his colleagues by the Kampuchean leaders, cadres, combatants and people since their arrival in Democratic Kampuchea.

He also expressed his admiration for and pride over the great achievements scored by the Kampuchean people in the 3 years since liberation in the field of national construction and in efforts to improve the people's livelihood, particularly in agriculture, public health, education and culture. The Algerian guests were most impressed by the great mass movement, particularly the great youth movement, being carried out seethingly and enthusiastically to fulfill the task of national construction. The seething and enthusiastic efforts of the masses and their creative spirit in contributing to the national construction task is the major factor contributing to the brilliant and glorious future of the Kampuchean people.

The Algerian president's special envoy said that he would convey to His Excellency President Houari Boumediene and the Algerian Government and people the Kampuchean people's profound sentiments of friendship as well as what he had seen in Democratic Kampuchea.

The meeting proceeded in a warm and cordial atmosphere permeated with spirit of friendship and solidarity between the Kampuchean and Algerian nations and peoples.

Departs 10 June

BK110134Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 10 Jun 78 BK

[Text] At 1300 on 10 June, His Excellency Abdelkader Zaibek, special envoy of His Excellency Houari Boumediene, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, left Phnom Penh by plane for home after a 1-week visit to Democratic Kampuchea. (Zubeh Rabah), acting charge d'affaires of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria to the PRC, also departed Kampuchea. Comrade Ieng Thirith, minister of social action of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, accompanied the special envoy of the Algerian president from the guest house to Pochentong Airport.

On that occasion, Comrade Minister Ieng Thirith, representing Comrade Chairman of the State Presidium Khieu Samphan, gave His Excellency Abdelkader Zaibek a message from the comrade State Presidium chairman to be delivered to President Houari Boumediene.

The comrade secretary general of the Foreign Ministry and a number of Foreign Ministry cadres also accompanied the esteemed Algerian guests to Pochentong Airport.

Before boarding the plane, His Excellency Abdelkader Zaibek reiterated the Algerian people's profound sentiments of respect and love for the Kampuchean people. He expressed the belief that the valiant Kampuchean people will advance in building the country and improving their own living standards, and that they will have a bright and glorious future.

Comrade Minister Ieng Thirith wished the esteemed Algerian guests a safe trip home and asked them to convey sentiments of friendship and solidarity from the Democratic Kampuchean people and Government to the Algerian people and Government.

RADIO CARRIES SPY CONFESSION OF VIETNAMESE SERGEANT

BK101354Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 9 Jun 78 BK

[Station report on confession by Vietnamese Sergeant (Hoang Minh Kha), captured on 21 April]

[Summary] The Indochina federation is a form of the Vietnamese enemy's strategy of aggression, expansion and annexation against our Kampuchean territory, following in the footsteps of the Vietnamese feudalists of the former era. The Vietnamese enemy is proud of and has always respected the Vietnamese feudalists who committed aggression, expansion and annexation against others' territory. It has tried to learn from the examples of those feudalists. The present Vietnamese are no different from those feudalists in the old era. They even have a more tricky, fascist and cruel nature than the Vietnamese feudalists of old.

However, despite their tricky nature and dark maneuvers, the Vietnamese can never escape severe punishment by our valiant Kampuchean armed forces and people, who have inflicted heavy defeats on them every time they set foot on our soil.

"The confession by Vietnamese spy (Hoang Minh Kha), a one-star sergeant captured by our Kampuchean Revolutionary Army on 21 April 1978 when he penetrated 2 and a half kilometers inside our territory to spy in the vicinity of Smaol district, is another clear proof of this nature". The following is his confession:

[Begin recording in Vietnamese with paragraph by paragraph translation into Cambodian]
"My name is (Hoang Minh Kha). I am 19. I was born in (Son Vy) commune, Lam Thao district, Vinh Phu Province, North Vietnam. I am a one-star sergeant and serve as deputy leader of the 9th Squad, 6th Platoon, 10th Company, 739th Battalion, 25th Regiment of the 2d Division.

"On 4 January 1976, the VCP assigned my parents a mission in South Vietnam. I went with my parents. I joined the army on 15 September 1977. I attended political and military training at the Quang Trung school, Hoc Mon district, Gia Dinh Province [former South Vietnamese Province] for 4 and a half months."

At that time, Warrant Officer (Nguyen Yi Duc) trained us in military techniques while (Kham Hong Khanh), a one-star lieutenant from North Vietnam, gave us political training.

"During the political training, One-Star Lieutenant (Kham Hong Khanh) recalled the history of Vietnam in the period before 1930. He said: Since time immemorial, Vietnam annexed other people's territory, such as Champa and other parts of Kampuchean territory. Therefore, as members of the armed forces, you must constantly adhere to this tradition.

"In 1975 Vietnam was liberated. Thus, it was time for our VCP to implement the strategic line of the Indochina Communist Party in accordance with Ho Chi Minh's testament, that is, to attack and take over Kampuchea and force it to become a member of the Indochina federation with Vietnam as supervisor. We should clearly realize and understand that Kampuchea is very bountiful. It has fertile soil, plenty of farmland, food, fish and raw materials for industrial work, such as rubber and ores. This is another reason why our Vietnam wants Kampuchea."

After the training, I was sent to the 6th Platoon, 10th Company, 739th Battalion, 25th Regiment of Military Region VII.

"At the beginning of March 1978, my unit set up a position in Loc Ninh district, Song Be Province. In Loc Ninh, my unit was merged with the 2d Division. On 20 April 1978, Two-Star Lieutenant (Chu Doc Vieng), commander of the 739th Battalion, ordered me to collect information in Kampuchea. He said that our VCP had sent troops to invade Kampuchea on all fronts along the Kampuchea-Vietnam border. We had to collect information on the situation in the Kampuchean region opposite Vietnam provincial route (SB). I had to find out the location of the Kampuchean armed forces, number of their tanks and artillery pieces. After collecting valuable information, I was to come back and bring our troops to launch an offensive into Kampuchea."

"On 21 April 1978, afraid of being court-martialed, I made a trip to Kampuchea to collect information. At first, I went as deep as 2 km inside Kampuchean territory. At that time, I had not met the Kampuchean armed forces. Later, I penetrated another half kilometer. As I was continuing my trip, I was intercepted and captured by the Kampuchean armed forces."

"Confession made on 24 May 1978."

[Signed] (Hoang Minh Kha)"

WORKERS, PEASANTS, SOLDIERS MAINTAIN VIGILANCE, RESIST VIETNAM

BK130730Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 12 Jun 78 BK

[Station commentary: "The Collective Workers and Peasants and Our Revolutionary Army Pledge To Maintain Their High Sense of Revolutionary Vigilance in Order To Combat, Smash and Forever Defeat the Dark Manuevers and Criminal Activities of the Enemies of All Stripes"]

[Text] Under the wise and correct leadership of the KCP, the collective workers and peasants and our entire Revolutionary Army continue to engage in the offensive to maintain national defense and to vigorously accelerate the profound and enthusiastic socialist revolution and construction in our Democratic Kampuchea. For this reason, the news about newly-won great victories has been echoing from one front to another.

In the national defense field alone, our heroic revolutionary army and people have achieved a series of brilliant victories. The enemies of all stripes, who have attempted to destroy our revolution and harass our Democratic Kampuchea, have been seriously and successively defeated by our heroic Revolutionary Army and people. In fact, enemy agents who have tried to destroy our country's unity from within, enemy agents working for the foreign imperialists and the expansionist and annexationist Vietnamese enemy aggressors who sent their armed forces to commit a series of invasions and aggressions against our territory, were crushed, repulsed and shamefully and seriously defeated by our heroic KCP-led Kampuchean Revolutionary Army and people.

At the same time, all of their dark maneuvers and criminal activities have been exposed and successively smashed by our collective masses and Revolutionary Army. Therefore, the enemies of all stripes--especially the Vietnamese enemy aggressors--have suffered most serious defeats in our Democratic Kampuchea. Not only were the Vietnamese enemy aggressors unable to subjugate our territory, but they also suffered serious political, military, economic and diplomatic setbacks.

Our collective workers and peasants and our Revolutionary Army have scored many significant victories. After having struggled for a while against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, our heroic and Revolutionary Army and heroic people have now gained even greater strength and energy, which has enabled them to prevail over their enemies. However, although they have won brilliant victories, our collective masses and Revolutionary Army have never become complacent or negligent. In fact, they have become even more diligent, serious and determined and continue to constantly increase their revolutionary vigilance.

Our brothers and sisters have realized that the enemies of all stripes--especially the Vietnamese enemy aggressors--in spite of suffering serious defeats, still cling to their anti-Kampuchean revolution and the abominable Indochina federation strategy. They continue attempting to destroy the Kampuchean revolution and to forever enfold our Democratic Kampuchea in a Vietnamese-controlled Indochina federation.

The Vietnamese enemy aggressors have thus far not been able to do anything significant against us. But in the future they will search for other means, including overt, covert and dark maneuvers and various criminal tricks to attack us again. For example, at the same time they are launching a propaganda campaign on the so-called "special friendship, special solidarity, negotiations and recognition of the Kampuchean borders", the Vietnamese enemy aggressors are carrying on all sorts of criminal activities, including provocations, encroachments, territorial violations, machinegunnings, shelling our territory, and infiltrating commandoes, spies and agents to conduct acts of sabotage and subversion in order to destroy the property and lives of our people in the border areas.

Adhering to their correct and clear stand and outlook and fully aware of the criminal activities of the enemies of all stripes--especially those of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors who are in the process of actively implementing this strategy against our territory and people--our collective workers and peasants and the Revolutionary Army will never fall into the traps of appeasement, constructionism [karsang nyum], or subjectivism [attanomat nyum].

Our fraternal people will continue to nurture their national and class hatred and to increase their revolutionary vigilance and remain ready to smash and repulse all of the enemy's criminal tricks and dark maneuvers in order to inflict even more serious defeats on the aggressors.

In fact, all of our people are continuing to combat and to eradicate private ownership, individualism, individual prestige, liberalism and authoritarianism which are the remnants of the private ownership, imperialist, colonialist, traitorous and exploiting classes' systems of administration wherever they exist--in their units, within themselves and from national society as a whole.

At the same time, they have also striven to combat and expel all enemy subversive agents from their units, workers' unions, cooperatives and the national society and to continue fighting and defeating the Vietnamese enemy aggressors who still indulge in all manner of criminal activities against our territory and people. Meanwhile, the collective worker and peasant mass and the revolutionary army also attach importance to preserving the revolutionary forces, the workers' unions, the cooperatives, weapons and all other common property.

In short, under the KCP's correct and wise leadership, the collective workers and peasants and the Revolutionary Army are scoring even greater victories in all fields. Our fraternal people are continuing to increase their revolutionary vigilance and to further combat the enemy agents who still remain inside the country and the cruel and dark maneuvers of the enemies of all stripes and to inflict even more serious defeats on them--and especially on the expansionist and annexationist Vietnamese enemy aggressors. Through this effort, our collective masses and Revolutionary Army will certainly win another further great and brilliant victories. The enemies--and especially the Vietnamese aggressors--will face even more serious and final defeats. The enemies of all stripes--especially the expansionist and annexationist Vietnamese enemy aggressors--will never be able to topple us.

Memot Peasants Defend, Build

BK130834Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 11 Jun 78 BK

[Unattributed narrative: "Our Cooperative Peasants in Memot District Have Turned Their Indignation Against the Expansionist and Annexationist Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors Into a Struggle To Defend Their District and Villages and To Launch a Vigorous and Enthusiastic Offensive in the Current Rainy Season To Increase Production"]

[Summary] "Memot district, north of Route 7 in the eastern region, is bordered on the east by Tramung district, on the west by Toek Chreou and Ponhea Krek districts, on the north by Chhlong district and on the south by Vietnam."

Unlike most regions in Kampuchea, Memot district has many plateaus. Since liberation, the people in the district have pooled their strength to rebuild the area. Irrigation systems and water conservancy projects have been built throughout the district, which have enabled the people to grow rice and other crops all year round. The enemies of the Kampuchean people do not want to see Kampuchea progress so rapidly. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors invaded Kampuchean territory in Memot district on 21 December 1977 and committed untold criminal acts in a most arrogant manner. They brought death and destruction to our people, killing men, women and children indiscriminately.

"This clearly proves that the Vietnamese enemy is no different from the U.S. imperialists or the Thieu-Ky clique. In fact, the Vietnamese enemy is even more ferocious, barbaric and fascist than the previous invaders. So how can our Revolutionary Army and people continue to tolerate such behavior on the part of the Vietnamese enemy? The Vietnamese invasion outraged our people and Revolutionary Army. This hatred has encouraged our cooperative peasants in Memot district to join hands and rally with our Revolutionary Army around the KCP in carrying out the struggle to repulse the Vietnamese aggressors. They were shamefully routed and pushed back into their territory on 6 January 1978 and in the following days."

Faithful to the revolutionary stand of independence, sovereignty and self-reliance, cooperative peasants in Memot district are striving even harder to turn uncultivated lands into new ricefields and croplands and to combat the criminal activities which the Vietnamese aggressors are continuously perpetrating against our Kampuchean people. While trying to effectively defend their district and villages, they are now engaged in an enthusiastic struggle to grow the rainy season rice in order to make a greater contribution to the effort to safeguard the nation, territory, independence, sovereignty, national dignity, territorial integrity and the Kampuchean race. All of this is designed to help fulfill the plan of the party and Democratic Kampuchea to improve the people's living conditions and to secure a plentiful and permanent supply of rice for the frontline combatants.

SENATOR MCGOVERN SAYS U.S. PURSUING ANTICOMMUNIST LINE

BK121358Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 8 Jun 78 BK

[Text] According to reports from Washington, in a (75 June) radio and television interview, Mr George McGovern, U.S. senator and prominent politician, said the aim of the U.S. Government's current anticommunist propaganda is to turn the American people's attention from domestic problems such as inflation, unemployment and racial discrimination.

Mr McGovern said it is difficult to resolve such problems, while it is easy to advance charges against communists, such as the Soviet Union.

AGREEMENT ON PUBLICATIONS SIGNED WITH SOVIET UNION

BK130926Y Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT 13 Jun 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, 13 Jun (KPL)--The circulation department of the Ministry of Information, Propaganda, Culture and Tourism and the International Book Service of the Soviet Union on June 12 signed in Vientiane an agreement and protocol on circulation of publications between the two countries. The signatories were Souvanthou Bouphavong, deputy director of the department, O. Solomenko, representative of the International Books Service in Laos, and E.E. Secnimi, representative of the Soviet commercial representation in Laos.

Sisana Sisan, minister of information, propaganda, culture and tourism, representatives of the National Planning Commission, and the Lao Commission for Cooperation with Foreign Countries, were present at the signing ceremony. Also at the ceremony were Victor Emel'yanov, economic counsellor, and other officials of the Soviet Embassy.

SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH DPRK

BK121022Y Vientiane KPL in English 0945 GMT 12 Jun 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, 12 Jun (KPL)--An agreement on scientific and technical cooperation between the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was signed on Saturday (June 10) in Vientiane. The agreement resulted from the implementation of the joint statement between the parties and governments of the two countries signed in Pyongyang in June 1977.

The signatories, Sanan Soutthichak, minister of communications, public works and transport and chairman of the Lao Commission for Cooperation with Socialist Countries, and DPRK Ambassador to Laos Yi Taek-hyon, stressed that this would contribute to further developing the time-honoured friendship between the two countries.

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN VISITS CHAMPASSAK, SARAVANE PROVINCES

BK130234Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 13 Jun 78 BK

[Text] Earlier this month, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and premier, visited Champassak and Saravane provinces to inspect and guide production in the production season of this year and to launch an emulation campaign to set up agricultural cooperatives.

During his visit, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane listened to reports presented by the provincial party committees and provincial administrative committees, and gave them some invaluable advice.

Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane stated that we must effectively implement the resolution adopted by the Political Bureau of the LPRP Central Committee on the setting up of agricultural cooperatives, and that efforts must be made to closely promote production in this year's production season so as to score a great victory in accordance with the order of the government. This is because the setting up of agricultural cooperatives is aimed at promoting production with a view to raising the production standard and increasing production quality.

In other words, if the production season this year scores a brilliant victory, it will mean that our agricultural cooperatives will be promoted and consolidated. Therefore, the party committees and administrations at all levels must directly guide and concentrate on carrying out this task. They must regard this as the central guidance task in this period. All branches of work must revolve around and attentively serve this task.

During the visit, the comrade also inspected and directly guided the production, consolidation and building of agricultural cooperatives in Kao Keung and Souvannakhili cantons in Champassak Province, and Nakasao canton in Saravane Province, where he listened to reports and cordially chatted with members of the cooperatives.

First of all, the comrade inquired about the well-being and difficulties of the people. He wholeheartedly hailed them for scoring initial achievements in setting up those agricultural cooperatives, adding that such achievements show their patriotism and affection for the new socialist regime, their full confidence in the party leadership and their ardent desire to enjoy a better life. The comrade specifically hailed them for enhancing the outstanding characteristics of collective living in boosting production through actual deeds by diligently plowing their land and growing rice seedlings.

He said: After joining an agricultural cooperative, all cooperative members must firmly adhere to its objectives which state that agricultural production must be restored and that modern technical and scientific methods must be used in order to constantly develop production to gradually improve the living conditions of all cooperative members--conditions which must be far better than those they enjoyed under the individualistic lifestyle. The efficient organization of an agricultural cooperative constitutes an effective basis for promoting the collective mastership of all farmers, consolidating the proletarian dictatorship, strengthening the unity of the people of all nationalities, and building a new, prosperous man and countryside.

Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane also gave invaluable advice and suggested certain important procedures to the cooperative members to follow in this year's production season. He said: To score victory in this production season, we must pay attention to implementing the basic procedures of production in three stages. The first stage includes preparations for growing rice seedlings and completion of the planting of rice sprouts.

During this stage, our people must pay attention to acquiring rice seedlings and farming equipment, repairing irrigation canals and dikes, growing rice seedlings on schedule, plowing deep furrows, properly applying fertilizer and planting rice sprouts in accordance with scientific methods. He stressed that the first stage is the most important, because it becomes the decisive step for the second stage. Thus, this stage must be well executed and carried out on schedule during the rainy season.

The second stage is the period between the completion of the planting and when the rice kernels are fully developed. During the stage, intensive care must be taken to nourish rice plants, for instance by keeping an adequate water supply, getting rid of weeds, applying fertilizer to ricefields, exterminating crop diseases and insects, preventing animals from destroying rice plants, and taking measures to prevent drought and floods.

The third stage is harvest time. We must harvest and collect grain precisely on schedule to avoid loss and damage and to allow the coming late crop season to begin promptly. After the harvest, a proper division and distribution of grain must be carried out, and all the obligations of the cooperative toward the state must be completely fulfilled.

During the second stage, cooperative members will have ample free time. Therefore, the cooperative must use this free time to carry out the following chores:

1. Encouraging and organizing cooperative members to study interim regulations of the cooperative; continuing to solve certain remaining problems, for example the hiring and purchasing of buffalo or ricefields from cooperative members, and the work methods to be followed by the cooperative board of directors, cooperative inspectors, and production unit chiefs and deputy chiefs; and compiling a list of expenditures of the cooperative.
2. Setting up production targets in the coming dry season, for example mapping out plans to grow late rice crops and other substitute crops and to raise livestock.
3. Setting up a plan to use labor in building technical and material foundations for the cooperative, for example by building irrigation projects and rice barns; and setting up certain collective welfare foundations, for example by building schools, child care centers and repairing roads and other public utilities.

In brief, in each period efforts must be made to coordinate production with the consolidation of the cooperative in order to score a great victory. At the same time, attention must be paid to drawing new lessons from all aspects and taking good care of the people's health.

In conclusion, Comrade Kayson Phomvihan expressed the conviction that all the cooperative members will unite as one to build their cooperatives into leading barners. Cooperative members in each area he visited happily pledged that they would strive to incessantly consolidate and build their cooperatives in all respects to score brilliant victory for this year's production season.

VIENTIANE REGIONAL PEACEKEEPING UNIT MAINTAINS SECURITY

BK130905Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 13 Jun 78 BK

[Text] Since January, cadres and combatants of the peacekeeping unit in the Vientiane region have been paying close attention to carrying out their specialized work through actual deeds, fulfilling all duties no matter how difficult so as to meet the requirements established by the high command. They have maintained high vigilance in insuring security and carrying out patrol duties. They have also maintained good relations with the grassroots people. In addition, they have increased food production for local consumption. They are currently carrying out their specialized duties and other tasks with great enthusiasm.

COMMUNISTS EXPECTED TO STEP UP OPERATIONS IN SOUTH

BK110433Y Bangkok POST in English 11 Jun 78 pp 1, 3 BK

[Text] Thai communist insurgents and guerrillas of the banned Communist Party of Malaya [CPM] are expected to step up their activities in the south in the coming week to mark the founding of the CPM on the 20th of this month, Maj Gen Yutthasak Khlongtruatrok, deputy commander of the 4th Army Region, said yesterday.

Maj Gen Yutthasak had a brief discussion with Malaysian Home Affairs Minister Tan Sri Ghazalie Shafie and Malaysian Deputy Police Chief Datuk Mohamed Amin bin Osman yesterday after attending the funeral of 12 Border Patrol policemen killed by insurgents in Phatthalung earlier this week.

Maj Gen Yutthasak said that troops had been alerted to counter the communist attack and disclosed that the terrorists are equipped with a new dangerous weapon--the M16A1 which is capable of firing M79 grenades and M16 ammunition rounds--and have adopted military tactics in their encounters with government forces. The general added that authorities had discovered four bodies of terrorists with their heads severed by their comrades to prevent identification.

The general will fly to Perak in Malaysia today to map out a final strategy with Malaysian military officers to crush the CPM guerrillas "who are now virtually trapped."

Reports from Phatthalung, meanwhile, say that the communists have set up an elite mobile combat force to help support their comrades in attacks against government forces. The force, of company size and comprising men aged from 19 to 25 years, is currently under the leadership of guerrilla war veteran Klong (alias Comrade Sut) Sutchai (30), reports said. It operates along areas bordering the three provinces of Phatthalung, Nakhon Si Thammarat and Songkhla.

Sources said the communists were bitter about government troops destroying their hideouts in Phatthalung earlier this year because most of the insurgents were from this province and "lost face" when their camps were destroyed. In addition, Phatthalung is the logistics base for the insurgents as they have found more sympathisers to supply them with daily necessities.

Provincial authorities earlier reported that Ban Tampilan, Ban Khao Pu and Ban Khao Ya in Phatthalung's Muang district have become communist-infested areas. Meanwhile, the 2d Army Region, in cooperation with the Ubon Ratchathani provincial administration, has launched a voluntary arms training course for border villagers in Nam Yun district and will supply them with weapons to fight the insurgents, Governor Pramun Chanchamnon said Friday. He added that villagers had shown keen interest in the project, but pointed out that only 50 villagers from each of the 20 villages were selected to undergo the training course which opened Friday.

The governor disclosed that the terrorists had been trying to disrupt the programme and said that he himself narrowly missed a communist ambush when he was about to officiate at the training programme Friday.

POSTSTRESSES IMPORTANCE OF COMING ASEAN MEETING

BK120144Y Bangkok POST in English 12 Jun 78 p 6 BK

[Editorial: "Testing Time for ASEAN"]

[Text] It is no exaggeration to say that the eyes of a great many nations will be on the foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations when they meet in Phatthaya this week. Interest in ASEAN has grown markedly since its inception to the extent that

it has become an organisation on which many centre all their hopes for the peaceful and prosperous future of this part of the world. Its aims have won specific acceptance with the United States, with China, Japan, India, Australia, New Zealand and to some extent the countries making up the European Economic Community. It has everything going for it.

If it is to realise all the hopes that have been centred on it, not least by the peoples of its own member nations, this must be a week in which very positive steps are taken. There is no shortage of good will among the countries which make up the membership of ASEAN; much of what they can and should do to help each other has been spelled out in many different occasions. The framework within which all of this can happen has been put together with care and not without a lot of hard work. The time has come for meaningful action in so many of those fields which, up till now, have been subject headings on memoranda rather than positive working plans.

Some progress has been made, it is true. Some projects have begun to get off the ground. There remains, however, in the minds of many people who wish ASEAN well, the belief that it has been long on words and somewhat short on "doing." There have been suggestions, too, that some of the ASEAN partners seem more intent on pointing up the alleged shortcomings of other nations outside their group--Japan and Australia are two that have been mentioned--rather than admitting their own inability sometimes to make the sort of concessions needed in the interests of their common good.

Cooperation, and help, from other nations outside ASEAN is desirable and deserved, and there is reason to believe that to some extent at least it will be forthcoming in greater measure than before. Basically, however, ASEAN must concentrate on what it can do for itself. There is a lot of expressed good will within its own membership which has yet to be put to the real test. There is, in fact, a greater opportunity than before for getting down to this sort of thing during this week's meeting because there should no longer be the need for the same preoccupation with Indochina as has been the case during previous meetings. As an outcome of the dialogue which our own prime minister, and others, have been able to initiate, Vietnam, at least, seems prepared to regard ASEAN in a more trustful and understanding light.

COMMERCE MINISTER HEADS DELEGATION TO CHINA

BK110420Y Bangkok POST in English 11 Jun 78 p 3 BK

[Text] Commerce Minister Nam Phunwatthu yesterday led an official trade delegation to the People's Republic of China, the first such mission since Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan signed trade, economic and technical cooperation [as published] with China during his March visit.

Before his departure yesterday, Mr Nam told reporters that Prime Minister Kriangsak had given a broad policy guideline to his mission with an emphasis on a point that trade relations between the two countries should be conducted on an equitable basis.

The premier, he added, had also conveyed a message to Chinese Prime Minister Hua Kuo-feng, but he declined to divulge the contents of the message.

Commerce Minister Nam said his delegation would offer maize, tapioca products, rubber, jute and gunny bags for sale to China, while at the same time would purchase oil from that country. He said there would not be any problem about the currencies to be used.

Meanwhile, Bank of Thailand Governor Dr Sano Unakun, who is one of the delegates to China, said he hoped to meet high-ranking Chinese Central Bank officials and to seek closer cooperation between the two countries.

Touching on the commercial bank amendment bill, Dr Sano said the bill contained some important points such as control on bank operations and the holding of shares to ensure that the shares are widely distributed and not monopolised by a handful of people.

Other members of the delegation to China include Foreign Trade Director General Mr Chumphon Thammachari, Commercial Relations Director General Mr Bancha Itsarasena, Consul General in Hong Kong Mr Chinda Attanan, Trade Commissioner in Hong Kong Mr Phiphat Intharasup, Board of Trade President Op Wasurat, and Thai Maize and Produce Traders Association Chairman Mr Saman Opatwong.

POST REPORTS DETAILS OF TRADE AGREEMENT WITH JAPAN

BK100033Y Bangkok POST in English 10 Jun 78 p 3 BK

[Text] The powerful Federation of Economic Organizations of Japan (Keidanren) yesterday bended to Thailand's demand for a target export of 4,000 tons of grain crackers worth about 78 million baht to Japan this year, POST reporter Bandit Ratchawatthanathanin cabled from Tokyo last night. The decision signaled the ending of the 3-day meeting between Keidanren and the visiting trade cooperation committee from Thailand led by Mr Op Wasurat.

Japan's bow to Thailand's export quota demand was seen as a great success on the Thai side after an earlier meeting ended in a deadlock on June 8. The meeting concluded yesterday with the signing of the joint communique by leaders of both parties--Mr Op, representing the Thai side, and Mr R. Taguchi, leading the Japanese team.

During the heights of the talks, Thailand demanded export quotas for 58 items, but the Japanese side agreed to accept only 53. Japan agreed to import 40,000 tons of black matpe and mung bean, 18,000 tons of other beans, 40 million baht worth of orchid flowers, 220,000 tons of rubber, 120,000 to 170,000 tons of tapioca flour, 60,000 tons of tapioca chips and pellets, 2.5 million pieces or \$2.8 million worth of garments, 800,000 tons of maize, 450,000 to 500,000 tons of raw sugar, 400,000 tons of molasses, 450,000 cases of canned pineapples, 8,000 tons of frozen fresh pineapples, 125,000 tons of fluorite and 27 million square yards of fabrics.

Mr Op has urged the Japanese side during the closing of the meeting to be more sympathetic and responsive since Thailand is suffering a severe trade deficit with Japan. "I am hopeful that the Japanese private sector will help carrying out their government policy adopted recently," Mr Op stated. "Thailand is an agricultural exporting nation whose prices of commodities increase very slightly, unlike the Japanese-made industrial goods of which prices have gone up significantly. The gap in the prices of products from the two countries is expanding, thus deteriorating Thailand's trade imbalance with Japan," he added.

THAI BANK ESTABLISHES TIES WITH SRV FOREIGN TRADE BANK

BK130151Y Bangkok WORLD in English 13 Jun 78 p 17 BK

[Text] The Krung Thai Bank, the state-owned commercial bank, has established banking relations and entered into an agreement with the Bank for Foreign Trade of Vietnam, the president of the bank Mr Tamchai Khamphato said yesterday. Trade transactions of both countries are expected to benefit from the close relationship of both banks since payment transfers and letters of credit can be made directly between Bangkok and Hanoi. The agreement was reached earlier this month when the Thai trade mission visited Vietnam. The Krung Thai Bank and the Bank for Foreign Trade of Vietnam will deal directly with receipt and payment of currencies derived from trade between the two countries.

AMBASSADOR IN PEKING SAYS SRV WILL DECIDE ON PRC SHIPS

OW121549Y Paris AFP in English 1535 GMT 12 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 12 Jun (AFP)--China and Vietnam are waging a war of nerves, with Peking still not having carried out the necessary procedures for sending ships to repatriate Chinese residents in Vietnam. Questioned by AFP, Vietnamese Ambassador in Peking Nguyen Trong Vinh implied that it was not up to China to decide itself that its ships should sail to the ports of Haiphong and Ho Chi Minh City. He said "sovereign" Vietnam would decide the destinations of the Chinese ships.

"Chinese ships will be allowed to enter ports specified by Vietnam as soon as all necessary procedures, in accordance with Vietnamese and international laws, have been carried out," Mr Vinh said.

"But right now China has not made any step in that direction. It still wants to send ships to the ports of Haiphong and Ho Chi Minh City. If China asks to fulfill the procedures, the Vietnamese authorities will designate the ports to which Chinese ships may sail," he added. But the ambassador did not rule out the possibility that the two ports named by Peking would be eventually approved.

China seems to be waiting until the last moment to carry out, if it agrees, the procedures required by Hanoi and to send its ships on June 20, the date set by Vietnam.

Late last month Peking unilaterally decided to send vessels to evacuate Chinese nationals from Vietnam and refused to hold talks with Hanoi on the matter. Vietnam, on the other hand, denied the existence of Chinese "nationals." It refers to ethnic Chinese in Vietnam as "Hoa people," or Vietnamese of Chinese descent.

Confronted with China's refusal to negotiate, the Vietnamese Government eventually relented and agreed to the sending of ships on condition that they conform to existing procedures governing the entrance of foreign vessels into Vietnamese ports.

The Vietnamese diplomat said that the June 9 statement of the Chinese Foreign Ministry on the issue of Chinese residents in Vietnam was "contrary to the truth and unacceptable." He said that "most Hoa people have enjoyed the same rights as Vietnamese citizens and have taken part in elections. China continues to state that they are Chinese nationals. This is not true and we do not accept it."

HAIPHONG AIR DEFENSE UNITS 'WORK HARD' TO IMPROVE COMBAT CAPABILITY

OW121305Y Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 12 Jun 78 OW

[Text] In Haiphong, air defense units are working hard to improve their fighting capacity. Various operations on land have been mapped out and several military exercises completed. In May, an emulation drive was launched among air defense officers and men to improve discipline and training.

Militiamen in Quynh Luu district, Nghe Tinh Province have used their boats to set up a people's flotilla to make their fishing and patrolling more effective. In the past 20 days, until the flotilla was formed, the militiamen caught 300 tons of fish. Crew members have completed their training and are regulating their patrol work.

NHAN DAN REFUTES 'SLANDEROUS ALLEGATIONS' IN HONG KONG PRESS

OW130801Y Hanoi VNA in English 0714 GMT 13 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 13 Jun (VNA)--Under the title "The Bogey To Scare Southeast Asian Countries," NHAN DAN today comments on the slanderous allegations against Vietnam made recently by several Chinese language newspapers in Hong Kong. Large excerpts from the commentary follow:

The efforts of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in the right direction are winning more and more understanding and sympathy from the people and governments of good will in Southeast Asia.

Regrettably though, some dark forces together with the imperialist forces are following each advance of Vietnam with all jealousy and rancour. They and no one else have instigated and helped the rulers in Kampuchea to attack Vietnam right from the liberation of South Vietnam (April 30, 1975). They distorted and ridiculed Vietnam's good will in an attempt to sow distrust and division between Vietnam and the other Southeast Asian countries.

With a series of articles, reports and documents some Chinese-language papers in Hong Kong have become a reincarnation of Machiavellianism in the twentieth century. The TA KUNG PAO on January 15, 1978, in an article headlined "The Kampuchea-Vietnam War and the Concern of ASEAN", apart from repeating the ridiculous allegation that Vietnam is waging a war against Kampuchea because of its rice shortage, claimed that "another important factor of the war between Kampuchea and Vietnam may be Vietnam's ambition for hegemony in Southeast Asia". According to this article, Vietnam not only wants to force Kampuchea into a Vietnam-dominated Indochinese federation, but all its efforts to cooperate with other Southeast Asian countries are aimed at expanding the existing Indochinese federation organization, and incorporating these countries into this organization, of which Vietnam is the centre.

The paper further argued that if the Kampuchean authorities had to provoke war with Vietnam that is because "Vietnam and Laos have signed political, economic and cultural agreements and the Indochinese federation has taken shape while Kampuchea refuses to join and this means the beginning of a military encirclement".

This slander is an attempt to kill not just two but many birds with one stone: to cover up the bloody crimes of the Kampuchean rulers and try to divide Vietnam and Laos while using Vietnam's so-called "ambition for hegemony" as a bogey to intimidate the Southeast Asian countries.

Southeast Asia, a key strategic region in all the economic, political and military fields, has been for centuries now an object of dispute among the Western imperialist powers and a victim of their brutal domination and exploitation. The fight of the Vietnamese people over the past thirty years was first of all aimed at regaining independence and freedom from the immediate imperialists. However, this fight was at the same time part of the historic trend of the oppressed peoples in Southeast Asia and throughout the world who are struggling for independence and freedom.

The Eisenhower-Dulles "vacuum theory" was a reactionary theory which reeked of big-nation chauvinism of those persons in whose eyes the Southeast Asian nations still did not deserve independence and freedom. This theory has been outmoded for decades. With its debacle in Indochina U.S. imperialism began its irreversible process of withdrawal from Southeast Asia. Yet, now somebody else is harbouring the illusion of replacing the United States and "filling the gap" here, or of joining the United States in "opening a new shop" in this region. One thing is certain, if there is such a person, he is not Vietnam.

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam will do all in its power to defend its independence and sovereignty and is determined to deal well-deserved punishing blows at anyone who dares to infringe upon its territory. We have already witnessed the quick collapse of so many attempts at hegemony on this earth, in the past and in the present time. Are these not sufficient lessons for those who still want to follow their tracks?

TA KUNG PAO claimed that throughout its history the Vietnamese nation has always expanded southward and has never relinquished its ambition to build an empire in Southeast Asia, that Vietnam's befriending of ASEAN is part of Vietnam's strategy to make itself leader of the communist parties in Southeast Asia. This is really "judging others' intentions by their own intentions", as a Vietnamese proverb runs.

If any hegemonism is threatening the Southeast Asian countries and any force is aspiring to leadership of the communist parties in Southeast Asia, this force can be recognised by the Southeast Asian countries better than anybody else. And if there have appeared in today's Southeast Asia some "mercenaries" as TA KUNG PAO charged, they certainly are not Vietnamese mercenaries. The Kampuchean people are not Vietnamese mercenaries. The Kampuchean people who are groaning under a regime of terror must know better than anyone else who on their territory are playing a role very similar to that of "mercenaries" in helping the Phnom Penh rulers to cause havoc in Kampuchea, launch land-grabbing attacks on Vietnam and massacre the Vietnamese people.

VIETNAM FATHERLAND FRONT MEETS ON ETHNIC CHINESE PROBLEM

OW121525Y Hanoi VNA in English 1512 GMT 12 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 12 Jun (VNA)--Representatives of the Vietnam Fatherland Front met here today to condemn the Chinese side for its erroneous deeds on the problem of Hoa people in Vietnam.

Presidium members and members of the Central Committee of the Fatherland Front, representatives of parties, mass organisations, religions and members of the front heard a report on the Chinese side's slanderous charge that Vietnam "ostracizes and expels" the Hoa people and on China's anti-Vietnam propaganda aimed at obstructing the Vietnamese people's socialist construction and sabotaging the friendly solidarity between the peoples of the two countries.

The participants voiced their disapproval for the wrongdoings of the Chinese authorities and propaganda machine. They expressed full support for the Vietnamese party and government's unswerving line and policy of firmly maintaining Vietnam's independence and sovereignty, preserving proletarian internationalism, and friendship and unity with the peoples of the Soviet Union, China and other fraternal socialist countries, and peace-loving peoples throughout the world.

Speakers at the meeting stressed that an important problem now is to help the Vietnamese people and the Hoa to know the truth, to clearly understand the correct line and policy of the Vietnamese party and state in order to heighten vigilance and smash all divisive and provocative schemes and preserve the long tradition of friendly solidarity between the peoples of Vietnam and China.

HO CHI MINH CITY JOURNALISTS PROTEST CHINA'S 'DISTORTIONS'

OW130306Y Hanoi VNA in English 0237 GMT 13 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 13 Jun--Media men in Ho Chi Minh City have called on democratic and progressive press organizations in the world to help clarify the truth in Vietnam.

At a teach-in over the weekend media men also rejected China's distortions. Lam Cuc from the Chinese-language daily GIAI PHONG said: "Hoa newsmen who gave their lives in the resistance wars against foreign aggression in Vietnam such as Tran Khai Nguyen, Ly Chanh Hon, Truong Khang Chieu and Huynh Kien Hoa will live forever in our hearts. There's no reason for us to betray the common cause of the Vietnamese and Chinese people."

She held the Chinese authorities responsible for harming the solidarity between the two nations and disrupting many Hoa families.

Lac Lien, a Chinese-born Vietnamese at the state-run Vinh Loi Hung printery called on her fellow workers of Chinese origin to be calm and not to fall dupe to troublemakers.

At a meeting of the Viet Thang textile factory, Truong Vinh, a Chinese-born Vietnamese director of the second workshop, said he had never known of any discrimination against the Hoa people.

PEOPLE IN BIEN HOA, HO CHI MINH CITY REJECT PRC SLANDER

OW12216Y Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 10 Jun 78 OW

[Text] China's slanderous allegations concerning the question of Hoa people in Vietnam were flatly rejected at a meeting in Bien Hoa town on 8 June. The meeting was attended by more than 1,000 representatives of mass and religious organizations in Dong Nai Province. They pointed out in their resolution that China's slanderous charges and proposals are contrary to customary international law and practice. They also voiced full support for the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry's statement of 5 June 1978 on the question of Hoa people in Vietnam.

Also on 8 June, another 1,000 workers and public employees in Ho Chi Minh City held a meeting to protest against the Chinese arrogant attitude toward Vietnam. They demanded that China respect Vietnam's territorial sovereignty and stop its campaign of slanders and provocations against Vietnam.

FOREIGN SUPPORT CITED FOR STAND ON ETHNIC CHINESE ISSUE

Bulgaria, France, Czechoslovakia

OW091533Y Hanoi VNA in English 1523 GMT 9 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 9 Jun (VNA)--Nikolay Minchev, Bulgarian deputy minister for foreign affairs, told Vietnamese Ambassador Le Quang Hiep on June 8 that Bulgaria fully supports the correct stand of Vietnam on the Hoa people issue as expounded in the June 5 statement of the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

L'HUMANITE, organ of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party, on June 7 wrote that in face of China's refusal to negotiate and the unilateral decision of Peking to send ships to Vietnam, the Vietnamese Government, by fixing the date and conditions for the entry of Chinese ships, has reiterated its determination to defend national independence which the Vietnamese people have shed so much blood to preserve.

PRAVDA, organ of the Slovak Communist Party, on June 7 stressed in its commentary that the leaders in Peking, having seen that the increasing international prestige of Vietnam and its continual growth on the basis of Marxism-Leninism constitute an obstacle to the realization of Peking's ambition of hegemony in Asia, tried by all means to create difficulties, in an attempt to weaken socialism in Vietnam and lower the prestige of Vietnam on international arena, the paper said.

India, Syria, Nicaragua

OW101557Y Hanoi VNA in English 1528 GMT 10 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 10 Jun (VNA)--"The Indian Communist Party fully sympathizes with and supports Vietnam's correct stand in the settlement of the Hoa people issue," said Bupesh Gupta, Political Bureau member of the Indian Communist Party Central Committee, when receiving Vietnamese Ambassador in India Nguyen Van Sinh on June 8.

Bupesh Gupta continued: "We hold that the Chinese side is completely wrong in this problem. Its line is a narrow line of big-nation chauvinism. Vietnam, following her prolonged fight for national independence, should have enjoyed strong support from China in national reconstruction. But it is regrettable that on the contrary, China has caused difficulties to Vietnam and this only benefits the enemies of socialism. China has been wrong in encouraging Kampuchea to oppose Vietnam, and supporting the NATO bloc in its intervention in Africa. We hold that China's attitude towards Vietnam is a sign of her renouncing the proletarian internationalist line and opposing the principles of Marxism-Leninism. We are determined to stand beside the Vietnamese comrades who have always shown their goodwill for peace, friendly neighbourhood and fine internationalist relations."

After receiving the May 27 statement of the spokesman of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry handed him by Ambassador Long Thuan Phuoc, 'Abd al-Karim 'Adi, minister of state in charge of external affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic, said: "Vietnam is concentrating efforts on healing the wounds of war and rebuilding the country after many years of devastating war. Two neighbouring countries, Kampuchea and China, are causing difficulties to your national reconstruction. But we believe that you will overcome all difficulties."

Visiting the Vietnamese Embassy in Havana on June 7, Luis Sanchez Sancho, general secretary of the Nicaraguan Socialist (Communist) Party, declared: "On behalf of the communists, revolutionaries and people of Nicaragua, we express our full support for the just cause of the party and Government of Vietnam as expounded in the statements on February 5, 1978 and June 5, 1978. Through negotiations, you will settle satisfactorily your relations with Kampuchea and China in the interests of the three nations and peace in Southeast Asia. The stand of Vietnam is a correct, steady and exemplary one which will certainly be victorious."

Hungarian Party

OW110748Y Hanoi VNA in English 0715 GMT 11 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 11 Jun (VNA)--The Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] fully supports the Vietnamese Government's stand on a negotiated settlement of Vietnam-Kampuchea relations and the June 5 statement of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry on the Hoa people issue, declared Andras Gyenes, secretary of the MSZMP at a meeting with Vietnamese Ambassador Nguyen Phu Soai in Budapest on June 8.

The proposals made by Vietnam provide a realistic and correct basis for restoring the traditional friendly relations between Vietnam and Kampuchea and between Vietnam and China, in the interests of the three nations and of world peace, he said.

Andras Gyenes further said the Kampuchean authorities and Chinese leaders, by their hostile acts to impede socialist construction in Vietnam and undermine her increasing international prestige, have created a tense situation and done harm to the interests of all nations in the region.

Syria, USSR, Mongolia, Cuba

OW121601Y Hanoi VNA in English 1505 GMT 12 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 12 Jun (VNA)--"I always approve Vietnam's proposals and hope that Vietnam and Kampuchea will meet early to settle their conflict in a spirit of fraternal friendship," Mrs. Najah al-'Attar, minister of culture of the Syrian Arab Republic, told Vietnamese Ambassador Long Thuan Phuoc in Damascus on June 8. She expressed the wish that Vietnam will overcome all difficulties to build a prosperous country.

Dealing with relations between Vietnam and China, the Soviet paper IZVESTIYA on June 10 wrote: "The new initiative of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam was aimed only at creating favourable conditions for negotiations to settle the differences between Vietnam and China. But the Chinese authorities have rejected all these fair and reasonable proposals of Vietnam. China's stand clearly proves that its campaign of slanders on the question of the Hoa people in Vietnam has quite different goals."

UNEN, newspaper of the People's Revolutionary Party of Mongolia, said in a recent issue: "It seems that the constant development of the international prestige of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the results of the peace-loving foreign policy of the Communist Party and Government of Vietnam, and Vietnam's successes in economic construction and cultural development have not been to the liking of Chinese leaders."

The Cuban paper JUVENTUD REBELDE said on June 5: "The myth of a so-called 'Indochinese federation' cannot deceive anybody and the responsibility for the barbarous nibbling attacks on Vietnam's border areas rests with the imperialists, the international reactionaries and the imperialists, the international reactionaries and the Kampuchean Government. They must bear all the judgment and verdict of history."

HANOI REPORTS HO CHI MINH CITY TROOP SEND-OFF CEREMONY

BK121338Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 12 Jun 78 BK

[Text] On 10 June, the Ho Chi Minh City people's committee held a grand ceremony to send off the first various units of the armed forces and assault youths which will join the Tay Ninh provincial troops and people to fight to defend the western border of the fatherland.

On behalf of the city party committee and people's committee, Comrade Mai Chi Tho, member of the party Central Committee, deputy secretary of the city party committee and vice chairman of the city people's committee, delivered a speech warmly acclaiming the army units about to set out to fight to defend the border, conveying determined-to-win salutations to the armed forces, the people's public security forces, the armed public security forces and the assault youths, and warmly acclaiming the representatives of the Tay Ninh provincial troops and people who have bravely defended the border and scored outstanding achievements.

Pointing out that the task of defending the fatherland and its sovereignty and territorial integrity are the sacred obligation and honor of every Vietnamese citizen, regardless of age or sex, Comrade Mai Chi Tho reminded the cadres, combatants and assault youth forces setting out to fight and perform work along the border to clearly realize the responsibility and honor of the people of the city named after Uncle Ho, to vigorously promote the revolutionary nature and glorious traditions of the army and the heroic traditions of the city, to uphold the determined-to-fight-and-to-win spirit, to emulate in killing aggressors to score achievements, to build combat hamlets and villages and to build an inviolable border line.

On behalf of the cadres and combatants belonging to the city armed forces, Sen Col (Nguyen Van Tu), political officer of the city armed forces command, received the directive which was issued by the city party committee and people's committee and which was outlined in Comrade Mai Chi Tho's speech. He pledged to assume greater responsibilities in closely siding with the Tay Ninh provincial armed forces and people to fight to defend the border of the fatherland, while coordinating with the city public security forces and people in firmly maintaining political security and social order and in taking the initiative in discovering and smashing all disturbances, sabotage and riot schemes, no matter where they might come from.

Comrade Dang Van Thuong, on behalf of the Tay Ninh provincial party organization, armed forces and people, warmly acclaimed the Ho Chi Minh City people's armed forces' cadres and combatants setting out for combat in this phase and warmly acclaimed the wholehearted contribution of the more than 3 million people in the city, who have promoted the traditions of Ho Chi Minh City and Tay Ninh Province, closely united with one another and fought alongside one another on the eastern front during the two protracted wars of resistance and who are now again closely siding with one another in the same combat trench and contributing together with the armed forces and people nationwide to protect national independence and sovereignty and to successfully build socialism.

Sgt (Tran Van Hung), on behalf of the units setting off for combat, pledged to promote the heroic nature and traditions of the people's armed forces and to outstandingly fulfill all combat tasks and other tasks, thus being worthy of the confidence and love of the party organizations, administrations and people of Ho Chi Minh City and Tay Ninh Province.

Mr (Nguyen Van Ba) from urban ward No 12 in Binh Thanh precinct, father of (Nguyen Van Nhut)--a combatant of the 2d Company of the regional armed forces--expressed his sincere feelings: I am greatly honored to see my son in the units which will set out today. This is also the common honor of the families whose children are carrying out their military obligation. Although I am old and weak and face difficult living conditions, I pledge to carry out productive labor to improve my living conditions so that my sons will feel at ease in their combat activities. I also pledge to educate and motivate my children and grandchildren to strictly implement the teachings given us by the party and Uncle Ho.

At the end of the ceremony, Comrade Vo Van Kiet, on behalf of the city party committee and people's committee, handed over a quantity of equipment and means in support of combat activities. The representatives of the armed forces and people and various members of the teenagers' union presented bouquets to the army units and saw them off amid the strains of martial music.

NHAN DAN COMMENTARY SCORES IENG SARY'S 'SLANDERS' IN JAPAN

OW130717Y Hanoi VNA in English 0701 GMT 13 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 13 Jun (VNA)--Fairminded public opinion in the world has sharply rebuked the Kampuchean authorities for their stubborn and absurd attitude towards Vietnam's proposals for settling problems in relations between the two countries, says NHAN DAN today in a commentary on the slanders against Vietnam voiced by Kampuchean Vice Premier Ieng Sary during his visit to Japan.

The paper says: "Time has helped even the least enlightened people to distinguish right from wrong. Anyone who retains some sense of justice and some good will, whatever his political orientation, is hoping that the question will be settled soon through negotiations to quickly put an end to the bloodshed between the two peoples.

Aside from the dark forces who have clearly shown their wicked design against the peoples in Southeast Asia and who are manipulating the Kampuchean authorities, there is hardly any other friend of the latter who really wants to encourage their erroneous actions".

After noting that Ieng Sary's current trip is designed to seek more allies, the paper quotes REUTER's remarks on the 35-minute film shot by a Kampuchean team and screened at a meeting "attended by some 250 people, including the Chinese ambassador". REUTER noted that "journalists learned from the film that the Cambodian troops were using many Chinese-made weapons, including 130-mm artillery and patrol boats."

Dealing with Ieng Sary's accusations that Vietnam has territorial ambitions "against Kampuchea and is trying to force her "to join an Indochinese federation", that the conflict between Vietnam and Kampuchea is one "between a country which wants independence and a country which wants it to be a slave", the paper says that Ieng Sary is merely repeating the lines taught him by others.

ANZUS MEETING HELD 'TO FORM ALLIANCE WITH ASEAN'

BK100954Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 10 Jun 78 BK

[Text] According to foreign news agencies, the United States is attempting to establish a new politico-military alliance in Southeast Asia.

Right after the NATO's Washington conference, the ANZUS military bloc comprising the United States, Australia and New Zealand has held its annual conference in Washington amid a completely clandestine atmosphere.

According to press reports, along with incorporating various new military programs, the countries participating in the above-mentioned ANZUS conference also discussed the establishment of a new politico-military alliance with the ASEAN--the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

GOVERNMENT LEADERS GREET NATIONAL DAY OF PHILIPPINES

OW111507Y Hanoi VNA in English 1455 GMT 11 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 11 Jun (VNA)--President Ton Duc Thang and Premier Pham Van Dong today sent a joint message to President Ferdinand Marcos greeting the independence day of the Republic of the Philippines tomorrow.

The message wished that under the leadership of President F.E. Marcos and the Government of the Republic of the Philippines, the Filipino people will record many successes in the building of a prosperous country.

"May the friendly relations between the two countries consolidate and develop day after day," the message said.

Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh has also sent a congratulatory message to Secretary of Foreign Affairs C.P. Romulo.

PHAM VAN DONG MEETS WITH ITALIAN AMBASSADOR

OW101453Y Hanoi VNA in English 1445 GMT 10 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 10 Jun (VNA)--Italian Ambassador to Vietnam Marco Guido Fortini called on Premier Pham Van Dong today. The premier had a cordial conversation with the Italian ambassador.

VICE PREMIER HUYNH TAN PHAT TOURS SOUTHERN COASTAL PROVINCES

Nghia Binh

OW121348Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 8 Jun 78 OW

[Text] In early June, Vice Premier Huynh Tan Phat toured Nghia Binh Province. He worked with the provincial party committee and people's committee on devising the local economic construction and development plan and on the project for developing Qui Nhon city.

Vice Premier Huynh Tan Phat heard the secretary and deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and the chairman and vice chairman of the provincial people's committee report on various local tasks. He visited many sites in Qui Nhon city, including the harbor, the beach, residential areas, a sugar refinery, a cement factory, the Phu Tai industrial center, the Son Tay museum now under construction, and economic and cultural facilities.

He contributed many views on economic development, on building three industrial centers in the province, on planning work, and on the guidelines for present and future development of Qui Nhon city.

Phu Khanh

OW121350Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 9 Jun 78 OW

[Text] From 5 through 8 June Vice Premier Huynh Tan Phat visited Phu Khanh Province. He called on a number of economic and cultural installations, the Nha Trang tourist center, Tuy Hoa and Cam Ranh districts, and other places in the province.

The provincial party committee secretary, the provincial people's committee chairman, and many members of the standing committee briefed the vice premier on the province's present and future political situation and economic and cultural development. He also heard the local leaders discuss progress in devising plans for the economic, agricultural, forestry, fishing and industrial areas in the province and progress in devising plans for developing Nha Trang city. He contributed many views on the province's general planning work, especially on building Nha Trang city into a political and cultural center and into an important economic area in Phu Khanh province as well as a tourist center, summer resort, and sanatorium for the entire country.

The vice premier urged the province's leaders to devise a plan for investment and for the best exploitation of all favorable natural and climatic conditions in order to rapidly transform Nha Trang city into a major international tourist center. The vice premier had a cordial talk with the scientific and technical cadres from central-level sectors who assisted in the planning work. He visited many beaches and offshore islands and suggested a number of tasks that should be completed soon. The tasks concern planning work throughout the province and in Nha Trang city.

JOINT ROAD, RIVER TRANSPORT COOPERATIVES FORMED IN SOUTH

OW120249Y Hanoi VNA in English 0231 GMT 12 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 12 Jun (VNA)--Joint state-private road transport enterprises with more than 7,800 trucks have been formed in 17 of the 21 provinces and cities of South Vietnam.

In many provinces, all owners of big trucks have sold their vehicles and repair shops to the state and become partners in joint enterprises. This has greatly helped the transport service in these provinces to fulfil their monthly and quarterly plans. Besides, 21 transport cooperatives with a total of 2,000 small lorries have been formed in Ho Chi Minh City and the provinces. These cooperatives are carrying goods chiefly for agricultural coops and stores.

Many southern provinces have also begun to carry out socialist transformation of private river transport. In An Giang and Kien Giang provinces, vessels with an aggregate freight capacity of nearly 8,000 tons have become joint state-private property. According to plan, by the end of this year all private land and river transport means in the south will have become the property of joint ventures or cooperatives.

MINH HAI RESERVES LAND FOR NEW SETTLERS FROM HO CHI MINH CITY

OW101946Y Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 9 Jun 78 OW

[Text] A meeting of the leadership of the southernmost province of Minh Hai has decided to prepare the necessary material conditions to receive from 50,000 to 70,000 people from Ho Chi Minh City who will settle for agricultural, industrial and handicraft production. The meeting also decided to reserve 20,000 hectares of land in the province for the new settlers to grow pineapples and rice and raise cattle.

CORRECTION TO NAME IN REPORT ON GIAP MARITIME CONFERENCE SPEECH

In the item entitled "Vo Nguyen Giap Addresses Maritime Products Conference" published on pages K 16 to 18 of the 6 June DAILY REPORT, make the following correction:

Page K 18, sixth paragraph, line two, remove the parentheses from the name Nguyen Ba Phat.

BRIEFS

PARTY SCHOOL DELEGATION IN CSSR--Hanoi, 8 Jun--A delegation of the Nguyen Ai Quoc Higher Party School led by its deputy director Nguyen Duc Binh has visited Czechoslovakia and attended the 25th anniversary of the Czechoslovak higher party school at the invitation of the schools' directorate (under the central committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia). The delegation was received on June 6 by M. Benart, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. V. Kves, director of the school, and Vietnamese Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Nguyen Tien Thong were present. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1535 GMT 8 Jun 78 OW]

LAO WOMEN'S DELEGATION--Hanoi, 5 Jun--A delegation of the Lao Patriotic Women's Union led by Mrs Khamsook Vongvichit, vice president of the union and member of the Lao Peoples' Supreme Council, has arrived here for a visit to Vietnam at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Women's Union. It was welcomed at the airport by Ha Giang and Phan Thi An, respectively vice president and member of the Standing Committee of the women's union Central Committee. The delegation paid a floral tribute to President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum yesterday. This morning, it called on the office of the women's union Central Committee where it was received by Ha Thi Que, member of the VCP Central Committee and president of the women's union, and Ha Giang, vice president of the union. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1513 GMT 5 Jun 78 OW]

ADULT EDUCATION DELEGATION--Hanoi, 9 Jun--The Ministry of Education of Vietnam has played host to M. Mhaiki, vice chairman, and J.R. Kidd, general secretary, of the International Council for Adult Education on a visit to Vietnam. The delegation paid homage to President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum, visited cultural relics and scenic spots in Hanoi and Quang Ninh Province and inquired into the complementary education system in some localities and factories. It showed particular interest in the good results of the anti-illiteracy campaign, especially in South Vietnam. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1527 GMT 9 Jun 78 OW]

PHILIPPINE ENVOY'S RECEPTION--Hanoi, 12 Jun--A reception was given here today by Ambassador Juan B. Cruz Jr and Mrs Cruz on the independence day (June 12) of the Philippines. Present were Dang Viet Chau, minister of foreign trade; Hoang Bich Son, vice minister for foreign affairs; and many others. Diplomatic envoys here were also present. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1503 GMT 12 Jun 78 OW]

NORTHERN RICE CROP FIGURES--By 5 June, Vietnamese farmers in northern provinces had harvested 335,000 hectares of spring rice, about one-third of the total rice acreage. Farmers in Binh Tri Thien Province had harvested most of the rice acreage, about 82,000 hectares. In Ha Bac Province, north of Hanoi, over the past several weeks, heavy rains flooded the ricefields and subsidiary crops. The province has mobilized all forces to quickly harvest the spring rice and drain water to save the subsidiary crops. Farmers in the province have so far harvested 24,000 hectares of spring rice, about 30 percent of the total acreage. [Text] [Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 11 Jun 78 OW]

TAY NINH MILITARY CONFERENCE--The Tay Ninh provincial military command recently held a conference to study and discuss the resolutions of the party Central Committee, the 7th Military Region party committee and the provincial military party committee on the 1978 situation and tasks. Those present stressed the need to further develop the three categories of troops in the province so as to fulfill the two strategic missions assigned by the party to the armed forces, especially the combat duty of protecting the country's border and the people's property. [Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 12 1200 GMT 5 Jun 78 BK]

BORDER DEFENSE CONFERENCES--During the period 21-24 May, nine conferences were held by various organs, sectors and mass organizations in Loc Ninh district, Song Be Province, to discuss the border security defense situation. During the conferences, cadres, party members and people in the district voiced their determination to build strong militia and guerrilla forces for border defense. Earlier, hundreds of militiamen and guerrillas in villages received military training to stand by for combat. [Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 3 Jun 78 BK]

LONG AN MILITARY TASKS--Localities in Long An Province are accelerating the tasks of developing the militia and guerrilla forces and conducting propaganda activities among the people to motivate youths to fulfill their military obligations. All militia and guerrilla units have regularly conducted military training and political education classes to insure combat readiness and stable political security and social order. [Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 3 Jun 78 BK]

TRANSFORMATION OF SMALL MERCHANTS--More than 43,300 small merchants have so far attended classes organized by the Ho Chi Minh City women's union to study the state policy toward them. As a result of these classes, from 76 to 90 percent of small merchants in the 5th, 10th and Phu Nhuan precincts have registered to transfer to production in the industrial, agricultural and handicraft sectors. Some 2,200 women have been introduced by the city women's union to work for the socialist trade network. [Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0200 GMT 5 Jun 78 BK]

AUSTRALIAN LABOR PARTY LEADER LEAVES ON ASIAN TOUR

OW100912Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0334 GMT 10 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Canberra, 10 Jun (AFP)--Australia's Labour Party leader, Mr Bill Hayden, leaves Australia tomorrow on his first overseas trip as leader of the opposition. He will tour Asian countries for 4 weeks "because it is the region of greatest significance to us in the longer term."

In an interview with AFP before he left, Mr Hayden said he believed there was "some tension" in the relationship between Australia and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

He said the relationship could be improved only if Australia developed a program of economic and social development which indicated where it was going over the next several years.

Mr Hayden criticised the fact that Australia sells twice as much to ASEAN countries as ASEAN sells to Australia.

He arrives in Jakarta tomorrow night at the beginning of his tour. He will visit all ASEAN capitals (except Kuala Lumpur), India, Burma, Bangladesh, Pakistan.

On the question of Indochinese refugees, Mr Hayden told AFP Australia had a "moral obligation" to help them. "We interfered quite wrongly and unwisely in my view in the war in Vietnam" Mr Hayden said, "We have been partly responsible for the disruption which has followed. These people reputedly have fled in genuine fear for their own security and well-being."

"We can't expect countries like Thailand or other member countries of the Southeast Asian area to support large numbers of these people." Mr Hayden said there was a need for a "international effort amongst the wealthy countries" to provide relief for the refugees.

On defence issues, Mr Hayden said that a future Australian Labour government would withdraw the two squadrons of Royal Australian Air Force Mirage fighters presently stationed at Butterworth in Malaysia. "I believe those two squadrons should be brought back to Australia as quickly as practicable," he said. Mr Hayden said he believed the only reason they were not in Australia was "one of convenience for the fiscal pressures of the Australian Government."

The defense minister, Mr Jim Killen, recently had talks with the Malaysian Government in Kuala Lumpur and announced that there was no plan to withdraw the Mirages in the foreseeable future.

Mr. Hayden said he did not believe it was Australia's role to maintain a military presence in other countries, especially in a way which could be interpreted as being something of an "imperialist intrusion."

The Labour leader, who took over from Mr Gough Whitlam after the huge electoral defeat suffered by the Labour Party at the general election last December, said Australia had a "great moral responsibility" to assist developing countries in Australia's region.

"We are fortunate to be one of the wealthier countries of the world. We ought to be sharing some of that wealth to allow other countries to catch up with us," he said.

MOCHTAR DEPARTS FOR ASEAN MEETING IN THAILAND

BK130726Y Jakarta ANTARA in English 0711 GMT 13 Jun 78 BK

[Text] Jakarta, 13 Jun (ANTARA)--Indonesian Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja left here by air for Bangkok last night to attend the annual meeting of foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) due to take place in the beach resort of Phatthaya, Thailand.

Speaking to reporters moments before departure, Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja said the Phatthaya meeting would discuss issues faced by ASEAN and the latest developments in the Southeast Asia region. He said the talks among others would take up the question of making the Southeast Asia region a zone of peace, free and neutral from big power politics, the worsening Vietnam-Cambodia conflict, as well as ASEAN relations with Japan, the United States, the European economic community and other international problems.

The foreign minister specifically stressed an Indonesian concept forwarded in Kuala Lumpur last May that the Southeast Asia region should be made a nuclear free zone. Apart from the idea that the Southeast Asia region should be declared a zone of peace, free and neutral, it should also be declared a nuclear free zone, the foreign minister suggested. He said that if one speaks about a peaceful, free and neutral zone then "we are discussing a political concept which in the immediate future is still unacceptable to countries with other ideologies".

"But if we are speaking about a nuclear free zone, then it is free from the question of ideology and this, of course, would be acceptable by the countries who do not like nuclear war", the foreign minister said.

Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja felt that the Indonesian concept on this subject would politically be more neutral and would at the same time also be in agreement with the neutral political attitude of the region for which guarantees would be needed from the Soviet Union, the United States and the Chinese People's Republic.

According to the program, after attending the meeting at Phatthaya, Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja would proceed to India to sign an agreement on the Continental Shelf with the Indian Government in New Delhi.

The meeting at Phatthaya runs from June 14 to 16, after which separate meetings will be held by the ASEAN foreign ministers with Japanese Foreign Minister Sonoda on June 17. After the separate conference, the ASEAN foreign ministers will meet again together on June 18 to exchange views on their talks with the Japanese foreign minister.

UN DISARMAMENT SESSION CONSIDERED A FAILURE

BK101152Y Jakarta ANTARA in English 0716 GMT 10 Jun 78 BK

[Text] Jakarta, 9 Jun (ANTARA)--The sharpening conflict between the superpowers, particularly between the U.S. and the Soviet Union, and the signs of failure of UN General Assembly talks on disarmament have passed the need for non-aligned nations to play a more active role. [words indistinct] Commission-I (security, defence and foreign affairs). Both said here Friday [9 June] that Indonesia should rekindle the pioneering spirit of non-aligned nations to ease the current international tension, in harmony with the preamble of the 1945 constitution and the Bandung Dasa Sila (Bandung ten principles of the Afro-Asian conference).

A statement by U.S. President Jimmy Carter in Annapolis, Maryland, Wednesday that the Soviet Union could either choose cooperation or confrontation indicated that the U.S. is determined to take steps, whatever the consequences, if the Soviet Union continues to use Cuba as it had in Angola, Ethiopia and Zaire, Amin Iskandar said. "This corroborates my view that the UNGA talks on disarmament will not yield the desired result," he added.

Tension between the superpowers, he said, is likely to worsen in the near future. The big powers have their naval forces in waters surrounding Indonesia. This means that Indonesia and the other member countries of ASEAN are surrounded by the big powers each of which wants to have Indonesia be on its side, Amin Iskandar said.

Although ASEAN has now become a concrete power, it is not strong enough to face any eventualities. This consequently calls for strengthening the group of non-aligned nations.

Indonesia is expected to pioneer actively and concretely the decolonisation of Zimbabwe and Namibia and halt any intervention in black Africa, the MP said. Indonesia, too, he said, should play a more active role in helping settle the Middle East crisis. In helping settle these two questions, Indonesia will not only safeguard herself and ASEAN, but contribute significantly to the establishment of world peace.

I.G.N. Gde Djaksa Sh said the continued crises and conflicts among the big powers should be met by a strong attitude on the part of non-aligned nations. Indonesia should initiate periodic meetings with constructive powers to prevent the production of sophisticated arms, particularly nuclear armaments.

Non-aligned countries, he said, should try persuasive as well as repressive to make the big powers realise of. [as received] Non-aligned countries should try to convince the big powers of their errors. Indonesia must uphold the principles of the Bandung Afro-Asian Conference, he added.

MOCHTAR COMMENTS ON TIES WITH PRC, ETHNIC CHINESE

BK091607Y Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0830 GMT 9 Jun 78 BK

[Text] Indonesian Foreign Minister Dr Mochtar Kusumaatmadja said his country would not normalize its diplomatic relations with China before the problem of 3.5 million ethnic Chinese living in the country was settled. He told the parliament commission on foreign affairs, defense and security that only about 30 percent of the Chinese residents in Indonesia had adopted Indonesian nationality, while most of the remaining 70 percent were stateless. The government has demanded the ethnic Chinese choose Indonesian nationality or any other citizenship instead of remaining stateless.

Dr Mochtar said Indonesia has decided to normalize relations with mainland China when the time for it was considered proper and suitable. President Suharto told parliament on his inauguration for the third 5-year term last March that the government had decided to normalize relations with China. Indonesia had sent two economic missions to mainland China in the past months which observers said were signals toward real big relations with that country.

SINAR HARAPAN Editorial

BK111327Y Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 24 May 78 p 2 BK

[Editorial: "No Breakthrough"]

[Excerpts] There is a difference in the process of normalization of diplomatic relations between Indonesia and the PRC, and between the United States and the PRC.

In the case of Indonesia, Indonesia and the PRC must unfreeze their relations when both sides think the time has come for normalization. The United States and the PRC need only promote the already unfrozen relations after the Taiwan problem--which poses a major obstacle--has been resolved. There is also a difference between the visit of the chairman of the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Suwoto Sukendar, and that of the U.S. presidential national security advisor, Zbigniew Brzezinski. Suwoto Sukendar went to Peking to study problems related to strategy and political matters. The similarity of the two visits is that neither party has been able to make a "breakthrough" in their problems.

After studying reports submitted by the Chamber of Commerce and Industry delegation, the government has decided to cancel a plan to send a team to Hong Kong for followup talks with the Chinese side or any party representing the Chinese interests there.

Trade and Cooperatives Affairs Minister Radius Prawiro gave two reasons. 1. The present trade pattern between Indonesia and the PRC can be continued and there is no reason at present to alter it; 2. In conducting trade, we have to also take into account financial and transportation aspects, as well as the noneconomic social and political aspects.

What Minister Prawiro meant to say is that although Indonesia could expect benefits from direct trade with the PRC, the time is not yet ripe to establish a direct trade link when considering the global problems affecting relations between Indonesia and the PRC.

The normalization of relations between Indonesia and the PRC covers many aspects, including the psychological, a part of which is inherited from past experiences. Members of the Indonesian public differ in their opinions regarding the normalization of relations with the PRC. Our impression is that nobody has shown enthusiasm toward unfreezing relations immediately. There are those who, without showing enthusiasm, maintain the relations should be unfrozen before very long. But, there are also those who, although in principle not opposed to the unfreezing of relations, remind us that we should not hurry, but rather take careful steps in view of the various aspects--social and political in particular--which affect the Indonesian-Chinese problem. Simply speaking, the latter maintain that it is not necessary to give the problem a high priority.

Our opinion: 1. The unfreezing of relations between Indonesia and the PRC will take place one day; 2. In line with our active and independent policy, we must consider the unfreezing of relations from the point of our national interests; 3. The government, together with the people, should make overall preparations to enable us to counter all eventualities when the time has come to unfreeze relations. Although the process is different, we believe the government and people of the United States also face the same problems as Indonesia regarding normalization of relations with the PRC.

MALAYSIA

RITHAUDDEEN LEAVES FOR ASEAN MEETING IN THAILAND

BK131000Y Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0830 GMT 13 Jun 78 BK

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen bin Ismail, has described the next ASEAN foreign ministers meeting, to be held in Phatthaya, Thailand, which begins tomorrow, as very important toward the implementation of all ASEAN projects that have been planned. The minister was speaking to newsmen today before leaving for Phatthaya to head the Malaysian delegation to the meeting.

He said discussions would be centered on all aspects of what had been decided at the previous heads of ASEAN summit meetings in Bali and Kuala Lumpur.

Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen said it would also review the decision of the recent ASEAN economic ministers meeting and those of the standing committees. ASEAN foreign ministers discussed further the outcome of meetings of ASEAN heads with heads of non-ASEAN governments of Japan, Australia and New Zealand held during the Kuala Lumpur summit meeting. Among them are technological cooperation on agriculture, animal husbandry and veterinary science cooperation between ASEAN and Australia and the survey of forestry in ASEAN with the cooperation of New Zealand.

The minister said it has also been scheduled for ASEAN foreign ministers to meet Japanese foreign ministers Sunao Sonoda in Phatthaya on Saturday [17 June] on the followup of talks between ASEAN heads and the Japanese prime minister, Mr Takeo Fukuda.

He added that Malaysia would attach importance to commodity issues to accelerate the issue on the common fund to solve economic problems and the new economic order.

Other issues of the ASEAN foreign ministers meeting would also include finding ways to solve the Vietnamese refugee problem.

Economic Matters to be Emphasized

BK101459Y Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 10 Jun 78 BK

[Text] The secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Tan Sri Zakaria bin Mohamed Ali, said today that emphasis of the ASEAN foreign ministers conference in Phatthaya next week would be on economic matters. He was speaking to newsmen in Kuala Lumpur before leaving for Bangkok where he will attend the preministerial meeting of senior officials.

He said the foreign ministers would review the talks which have been going on with the United States, the European Economic Community, Japan, Australia, Canada and New Zealand. Tan Sri Zakaria said the proposal to raise the dialog between ASEAN and the United States and the EEC to ministerial level had gratefully been accepted.

The ASEAN foreign ministers will also be meeting the Japanese foreign minister, Mr Sunao Sonoda, in Phatthaya after their conference.

MARCOS ADDRESSES OPENING OF INTERIM NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

OW121811Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0945 GMT 12 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Manila, 12 Jun (AFP)--President Ferdinand Marcos today opened the Philippines' first lawmaking body in nearly 6 years, pledged to release more political prisoners, but declared martial law would remain. In a 1 1/2-hour address inaugurating the Interim National Assembly, Mr Marcos also pledged to initiate steps to heal his rift with the opposition, but he skirted the question of whether he would release his jailed political rival, former senator Benigno Aquino.

The government-dominated, 193-man assembly convened for the first time this morning, giving the government its first democratic trappings since Mr Marcos proclaimed martial law in September 1972 and disbanded the American-style Congress.

The assembly marked the end of 32 years of presidential-style government and ushered in a semi-parliamentary setup with Mr Marcos ruling as president, prime minister and speaker.

On a knoll outside the parliamentary building, about 60 squatters whose shanties were demolished to clear the way for the new edifice, mounted a peaceful protest picket while armed troops, anti-riot police and two fire trucks stood by.

The assembly's inauguration, coinciding with the celebration of the 80th anniversary of Philippine independence from Spain in 1898, was held at the new, imposing Parliament House in suburban Quezon city 17 kms (10.5 miles) from the capital.

As Mr Marcos spoke on nationwide radio and television and Filipinos went on a holiday, about 250 opposition figures and followers, including Catholic priests and nuns, held a prayer rally at the Manila cathedral for the "restoration of freedom and human rights."

Mr Marcos told the assembly his government would "strive to widen" the scope of clemency for political detainees under an amnesty decree he issued last weekend releasing 631 persons from military custody.

"It is my intention to continue with these efforts to release as many of these detainees as we can," Mr Marcos added. Government figures indicated there were 2,015 persons under military custody as of last April.

Mr Marcos also revealed he had taken initiatives to remove "irritants" between him and the political opposition and expressed hope his opponents would work with the government so that a "united political community" could be established.

But the president scotched rumors that he would lift martial law, saying that while he was anxious to do it, "prudence advises me not to speculate as to when we could finally do it. Our task is not to divine the future, but to ensure that we shall have a future."

Mr Marcos said the most important task for the assembly would be to speed up the return to political normalcy, but said it would be unrealistic to assume it could complete its task in 1 or 2 years. The Constitution does not provide for a fixed term for the interim parliament, but the president earlier said its tenure would not last more than [words indistinct] year, and then would have to give way to a [word indistinct] assembly.

On foreign policy, Mr Marcos said issues dominating the agenda were the trade and military negotiations with the United States, trade negotiations with Japan, and relations with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

With the U.S., the issue is "how long and under what terms" shall the U.S. forces be allowed, if at all" to use Clark Air Base and Subic Bay Navy Base in central Luzon, the president said.

With [word indistinct] the president said, the Philippines wanted the removal of "onerous provisions" in their bilateral trade agreement. Mr Marcos stressed the need to develop industrial complementation and cooperation work within ASEAN so that the region would be in a better position to deal with the major trading blocs.

Reviewing the security situation, Mr Marcos said his government had overcome the "foreign-backed" secessionist movement in the southern Philippines and had dismantled the apparatus of the communist rebellion. But he warned that the insurgents were continuing to rebuild themselves.

Mr Marcos disclosed that three Philippine ambassadors had been designated to hold talks with Moslem Moro National Liberation Front leaders in a mutually acceptable venue outside the Philippines. But efforts at negotiations had been impaired by reported fragmentation of the rebel leadership.

In the meantime, Mr Marcos called on the assembly to now work on the formal establishment of two autonomous regions in the southern Philippines in line with Moslem demands for self-rule.

MARCOS ACCUSES WESTERN PRESS OF 'ARROGANCE'

OW100920Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0414 GMT 10 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Manila, 10 Jun (AFP)--Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos said last night foreign press distortions about small nations had given rise to some beliefs that the Western press was a willing tool of the great powers.

Speaking at the 30th anniversary celebration here of the Far East Broadcasting Corporation, Mr Marcos decried the "culturally arrogant" attitude of the Western press towards the developing countries and accused it of refusing to understand the world except on its own terms.

According to Mr Marcos, the small nations are outraged by the distorted picture painted by "the great media enterprises of the world" about their conditions and by their "hasty and somewhat injudicious judgments" on the problems afflicting these countries.

Mr Marcos, whose martial law regime has been harshly attacked in the American press for alleged abuses, said "we hear these practices traced to a culturally arrogant disposition on the part of these media enterprises which resolutely refuse to understand the world except on their own ethnocentric terms."

Worse, he added, "we sometimes hear these practices traced to a deliberate wish on the part of these media enterprises to serve the narrow political interests of the great powers of which they are a part and willing instrument."

Mr Marcos said a controversy about the Western press was raging today not only in the small nations but also in the developed world. Whatever is the truth about this, he said, "the fact is that it has now joined the other serious matters on the agenda for the redress of grievances held by the poor nations against the rich nations."

ROMULO COMMENTS ON COMING ASEAN CONFERENCE

OW130750Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0722 GMT 13 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Manila, 13 Jun (AFP)--Philippine Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo warned today that the renewed tensions in Indochina could harm the development efforts of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

In a prepared statement issued before his departure for Thailand to attend the annual ASEAN foreign ministers conference, Mr Romulo said the meeting would take "a closer look" at the possible impact on ASEAN countries of the Vietnamese situation and of other international developments. He was obviously referring to the border conflict between Vietnam and Cambodia and to the Sino-Vietnamese dispute.

"The continued stability of our region is important not only to us but to all Asia and beyond that, to the world itself," Mr Romulo said. He added "ASEAN will flourish to the extent that it exists in a context of regional and world peace and stability."

The ASEAN ministerial conference is to be held June 14-16 in Phatthaya, with the foreign ministers of Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and Thailand also attending. It will be followed by a meeting on June 17 between the ASEAN ministers and Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda.

Mr Romulo said the meeting with Mr Sonoda would be a follow-up to the ASEAN-Japan summit meeting in August 1977 when Japan agreed in principle to provide ASEAN with a 1,000-million-dollar economic assistance for industrial projects.

Besides discussing ASEAN-Japan relations, the ASEAN ministers and Mr Sonoda will also discuss developments in the world scene, according to Mr Romulo. In an earlier interview, Mr Romulo expressed concern over the Vietnam-Cambodia dispute and said ASEAN would study its implications but would take no sides.

Besides the Indochina situation, ASEAN will also discuss the European situation and its possible consequences on detente, as well as the situation in Africa, Mr Romulo said in his departure statement.

He said the Phatthaya meeting would also discuss preparations for ASEAN's economic dialogues with the United States to be held in Washington in August, and with the European Economic Community to be held in Brussels.

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